THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES;
A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER, containing more than Forty-eight Columns, and having a Circulation greater than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted), at No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week; payable to the Carriers. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year in advance; Four Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country newspapers.
Persons on the DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States paid in advance at the office where delivered, at 75 cents per quarter, or $1 50 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES;
Published EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted). One Edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per year, payable in advance. Two copies are made up every day for the mails, and contain all the leading matter of the Daily.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for FOUR DOLLARS; or FIVE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulating in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price 10 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

FOR THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC.

Circulation of the Daily Times for the Week Ending Friday, March 30.

SATURDAY	March 24	36,000
MONDAY	March 26	36,000
TUESDAY	March 27	39,070
WEDNESDAY	March 28	37,500
THURSDAY	March 29	36,000
FRIDAY	March 30	37,100

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1103. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

MANIFESTO OF THE NEW EMPEROR.

LAST WORDS OF NICHOLAS.

The Allies Reopening Fire at Sebastopol

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

RUSSIAN ENVOYS TAKE PART.

The French Emperor Demands the Reduction of Sebastopol.

Consols 93 1-2—Cotton Declining—Breadstuffs Advancing.

By House's Printing Telegraph, No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 30.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, the 17th instant, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock on Thursday night.

The *Asia* reports passing the following vessels: March 17, at 8 P. M., the American ship *Gaspard*; 20th, at 6.55 A. M., passed the U. S. Mail steamer *Baltic*; on the 24th, exchanged signals with the American ship *John Rutledge*.

The steamship *Union* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 14th inst., with 50 passengers.

Manifesto of the Czar to his Army.

The following is the manifesto of ALEXANDER II. to his army, dated St. Petersburg, March 3:

Valiant Warriors! Faithful defenders of Church, Throne and Country! It has pleased Almighty God to visit us with the most painful and grievous loss. We have all lost our common father and benefactor. In the midst of his unwearied care for Russia's prosperity, and the glory of the Russian name, the Emperor NICHOLAS PAULOVITCH, my most blessed father, has departed to eternal life.

His last words were, "I thank the glorious loyal guard who in 1825 saved Russia; and I also thank the brave army and fleet, and I pray God to maintain the courage and spirits by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld, Russia's tranquility is secured both within and without, and woe to her enemies! I loved my troops as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. If I was not entirely successful in that respect, it was from no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better, or to do more." May these ever memorable words remain preserved in your hearts as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia. (Signed,) ALEXANDER.

A postscript presents to the Guards the uniform worn by the deceased Emperor, and directs them to retain on their accoutrements the initial of NICHOLAS.

The manifesto concludes: "May the sacred memory of NICHOLAS survive in our ranks as a terror to the foe, the glory of Russia."

The manifesto is considered warlike. Various *reports are in circulation purporting to be the last* words of the Emperor NICHOLAS. According to the *English* accounts, NICHOLAS, when addressing ALEXANDER, advised him to make peace even at *the loss of Russian influence in the Black Sea*—that he, NICHOLAS, would take the responsibility, as he had not believed in the possibility of the Anglo-French Alliance, and that ALEXANDER'S constant effort should be to detach France from England, and unite Russia with Austria and Prussia. NICHOLAS then added that perhaps his *pride had been excessive, and that God had* humbled him therefor. The above, however, is probably manufactured for the English market.

Russian accounts say that NICHOLAS passed the the last hours of his life in the consolations of religion. Having bid adieu to all the members of his family, individually, he said to the Empress: "Tell your brother FRITZ, King of Prussia, to adhere to Russia, and never forget his father's policy." He then took leave of Counts ORLOFF, DOLGOROUKI, and ARLENSBURG, also of some of the favorite grenadiers of the household and personal attendants. All except his family having retired, he asked the Empress to repeat the Lord's Prayer. At the words, "Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven," NICHOLAS responded fervently, "Always," "Always," "Always." Soon after he added, "I hope God will open for me his arms." He then became partially insensible for two hours; at noon he said something about a message to a dear friend not named, and something of ALEXANDER and the garrison of Sebastopol. A few minutes afterwards he drew a deep sigh, and expired. The body was exposed, face uncovered, in the Chapel Ardenté until the 16th of March, when it was buried with the usual Imperial solemnities.

The Vienna Conference.

The Congress in Vienna formally met on Thursday, the 15th of March. There were present one French, two English, two Austrian, and two Turkish Representatives. The Russian Plenipotentiary was not present. Telegraphic reports say the discussion on the general basis of negotiations terminated satisfactorily. Rumors are current that Austria and England would be content without the demolition of Sebastopol, but that the Emperor NAPOLEON absolutely insists on that condition.

VIENNA, Friday Night.—At the conference yesterday the plenipotentiaries exchanged their powers, and proceedings were entered upon. The four bases and the interpretations given to them by the Allies having been set forth, the representatives of Russia accepted them verbally. One of the plenipotentiaries was thereupon deputed to draw up a minute or protocol of this, which is to be signed tomorrow (Saturday) the first thing, when the ambassadors meet, and this document will constitute the basis of negotiations for peace.

PARIS, Friday Night.—The mission of General WEDELL has completely failed. Prussia refuses to accede to the treaty with the Allies, and will not therefore be admitted to participate in the conferences.

The Besieged and Besiegers.

SEBASTOPOL.—The Allies have resumed firing upon the town. The letters of March 1st explain the discrepancy between the French and Russian accounts of the storming of the redoubts, on the night of February 23d. Both accounts were correct. The French did storm and capture two Russian redoubts, but finding them not tenable, from the murderous fire from the walled batteries of their enemies, they blew up the redoubts, and retired with the loss of 100 killed and 200 wounded.

February 27th.—The dead were buried during a truce of one hour.

March 1.—The following is MENSCHIKOFF'S dispatch: "During last night we erected a second redoubt in front of that which is on the left side of our fortifications. It was impossible for the enemy to prevent us. Nothing of importance has occurred at Eupatoria."

March 2.—Advices from Balaklava report sickness decreasing, and the weather clear and frosty. Three miles of railway are now in operation. The rear of the allies is greatly strengthened. General BURGOYNE, Chief of the Engineers, has left. He is succeeded by General KONER, who recommended, contrary to NAPIER'S advice, an attack on Cronstadt.

March 3.—The Russians are fortifying in a formidable manner the Valley of Inkermann. They are also erecting mortar batteries at Kamara to threaten Balaklava, and have sunk two more ships in the harbor of Sebastopol.

March 7.—An official French dispatch, giving information of the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS, has just arrived. Yesterday we threw rockets upon Kamiesch, which set the town on fire. Two Russian officers have deserted to the English. Our siege works are proceeding with the greatest activity. (Signed,) BURAT, Vice-Admiral.

March 8.—Nothing important has occurred. The reported battle between the Allies and the Russians, in which OSTEN SACKEN was reported wounded, is false.

March 16.—There is nothing later.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has notified France and England that the mission of the Austrian Archduke WILLIAM to St. Petersburg is an act of sympathy merely—that it has no political object.

Austria has addressed a new circular, dated March 8, to the Germanic Federal Governments, informing them that the Austrian Commissioner will present to the new Diet a new proposition towards the effectual mobilization of the Germanic contingents. The circular also insists on the necessity of being prepared for all eventualities, and mentions that the Emperor ALEXANDER has authorized GORTSCHAKOFF to negotiate for peace on the basis sanctioned by the late Emperor. Prussia also issued a circular, dated March 8, to its Diplomatic and Consular Agents, stating there is reason to believe that the negotiations now in progress will terminate in peace. Prussia, by a decree, likewise dated March 6, prohibits the exportation of articles contraband of war.

There is much doubtful talk of autograph letters passing between the monarchs of Europe. It is said that Czar ALEXANDER has written to the King of Prussia soliciting his advice, stating that Russia has notified England and France of the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS; and that the Emperor of Austria has written to the Emperor NAPOLEON that he thinks the negotiations will lead to peace.

MENSCHIKOFF has gone to Moscow.

The two Grand Dukes are on their way to St. Petersburg from the Crimea. It is not true that the Grand Duke MICHAEL was killed.

Gen. OSTEN SACKEN now commands within Sebastopol; Gen. LUDERS at Odessa.

There is no news of importance from the Danube. Count SZAMVISKY is organizing at Schumla a second regiment of Turkish Cossacks, in which Poles will be enrolled.

Disturbances have occurred in Syria.

Fifteen hundred Turkish troops have gone to Beyrout.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Since the sailing of the *Union* the proceedings in Parliament have been unimportant.

The ship *James Chester*, abandoned at sea, was picked up by the mate and six of the crew of the English ship *Marathon*, and brought safe into Liverpool.

The Committee of Inquiry into the State of the Army before Sebastopol has been ten days in session and continues. The Earl of LUCAN, Colonel KINLOCK, Commissariat Officer, and J. MACDONALD, *Administrator of the London Times* fund, were examined. The evidence confirms the worst reports of mismanagement.

The Patriotic Fund now exceeds one million pounds sterling.

The ship *Great Republic* had arrived at London but there was no dock there large enough to admit her.

The steamer *Great Britain* sailed from Cork on the 13th, with seventeen hundred and fifty men for the Crimea.

The Bank of England has taken the whole of the guaranteed Jamaica Loan of half a million sterling. An encampment is preparing for the Foreign Legion near Folkestone.

Since the death of NICHOLAS the general aspect of monetary and commercial affairs has undergone a favorable change. Hopes of a cessation of hostilities are once more general.

Gold is increasing, but until the proposals of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to a loan, and the result of the Conferences at Vienna are known, the future course of the Money Market must remain undecided. Discounts at present are made at 4½@4¾ for first class short bills.

The ship *Swarthmore* arrived from Australia with sixty thousand ounces of gold. And the steamer *Argo* also arrived with dates from Melbourne to January 9. All was again quiet. Several failures had occurred.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's visit to the Crimea continues doubtful. Warlike preparations are as active as ever. Orders are given to prepare transport from Toulon for 50,000 men and 6,000 horses.

General WENDEL, the Prussian Envoy, has returned to Paris.

The *Moniteur* officially contradicts the calumny against Gen. FOREY, that he was in correspondence with the enemy. Gen. FOREY, however, is recalled.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Ministerial crisis continues. M. TESSUX is charged with the formation of a Cabinet.

SPAIN.

Madrid correspondence gives details of the recent conspiracy in Cuba, and says that the Government has received confidential communications from Gen. CONCHA that the condition of Cuba inspires him with considerable uneasiness. He recommends that concessions be made to the Colony, and that a Cuban Deputy be sent to the Spanish cities. He begs the Government not to emancipate the slaves, which he says would be a fatal measure, and would cause Cuba to seek admission into the United States. If the Cubans be not pacified by concession, he says 20,000 troops could not retain Cuba to Spain. On March 8 the Government announced in the Cortes that tranquillity was restored in Cuba, and that the Government would do the utmost to prevent further difficulty. A vote of satisfaction was unanimously agreed to by the Chambers.

ITALY.

The obsequies of the Duke of MODENA were celebrated at Turin on the 10th.

GERMANY.

The new Bavarian Loan of six and a half million thalers, at four and a half per cent., is announced.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. DENNISTON & Co.'s Circular says the demand for COTTON during the week has been fair, but the quality offering has been so large that the market has uniformly borne a dull appearance, closing steadily at 1-16th@1-8th lower than last week.

The week's sales, including COTTON forwarded direct from ship to spinners, were 67,210 bales, including 3,700 on speculation, and 1,100 export. Fair Orleans, 5d.@5½d.; Middling, 5 1-16d.@5¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 5d.@5¼d.; Middling, 4 13-16d.@5d.; Fair Uplands, 5d.@5½d.; Middling, 4d.@4¾d. Stock, 635,000 bales, including 415,000 American.

Postscript.—After the Circulars closed, 4,000 bales were taken on speculation and export, but causing no improvement in prices.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.

There has been an improved tone in the market during the week, and prices have improved, but the advance has rather checked business. Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report 5d. advance on WHEAT, 1s. on FLOUR, 1s. on CORN. Western Canal FLOUR, 41s.@42s., old; new, 35s.@36s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, old, 42s.@44s.; new, 38s.@41s. White WHEAT, 11s.10d.@12s.6d.; Red, 10s.6d.@11s.6d. INDIAN CORN, 42s.6d.@43s.; Yellow, 42s.@42s.6d.; Mixed, 41s.6d.@42.

Other circulars report the quotations of FLOUR very irregular. Ohio, 36s.@44s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report large arrivals of BEEF. Receivers of inferior qualities are anxious to realize, but holders of good brands feel reluctant to make further concessions. Prime Mess had sold at 101s.@102s. 6d. PORK is in much the same position as BEEF, with limited sales at 77s. 6d.@80s. BACON is rather better demand at a decline of 1s.@2s. Old almost exhausted. LARD early in the week was steady at 47s., but closed dull. Sales 100 tons.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circulars report a moderate demand for ASHES—Pots, 30s.@30c.; Pearls, 30s. RESIN is fair demand, but lower—variously reported at 4s., 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d. for common, and 5s. for medium. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE had declined to 32s. Four hundred bbls. of Crude TURPENTINE realized 8s. Small sales of American TAR were reported at 12s. 6d.@14s. BARK declined 6d., with a limited inquiry. LINSEED OIL dull at 34s. FISH OILS steady. OLIVE OIL rather favors buyers. A limited business only has been done in DYEWOODS at steady prices. RICE was in limited demand. Sixty tierces of good middling to fine new Carolina sold at 27s.@28s. 9d. COFFEE is quiet and unchanged. In SUGAR the prices are well supported. In TEA, considerable business has been done at full rates. TOBACCO is quiet and unchanged.

State of Trade in Manchester.

There is a fair inquiry for YARNS, but prices are barely supported. Goods are extremely dull.

London Markets.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. report the London Produce Markets dull. White American WHEAT 78s.@82s.; Red 74s.@78s. SUGARS are quiet and unchanged. RICE quiet, but not quiet. RAILS £8 7s. 6d.@£9 12s. 6d. BARS £8 10s.@£9 15s.; Scotch Pig 56s.

Havre Markets.

HAVRE, Wednesday, March 14.

COTTON—The sales of the week amount to 4,700 bales at gradually lower rates. The stock on hand is 74,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS are in limited supply. Carolina RICE steady and wanted.

London Money Market.

MONEY is easier, and loans can be negotiated upon rather lower terms. CONSOLS have been very steady during the week and closed at 93¼. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased to £431,000.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co., of London, report the market for American Securities steady, with limited transactions in Federal Stocks and various State Bonds. In Railway Securities the chief transactions were in Panama and Illinois Central. United States Bonds of '62, 96@99; U. S. Bonds of '68, 106@107; Inscribed Stock, 105@106; New-York Five per Cents., 78@80; Pennsylvania Bonds, 81@83; Massachusetts Bonds, 102@103; Maryland Bonds, 91@92; Alabama Bonds, 83@84; Virginia Five Bonds, 83@85; Virginia Six Bonds, 86½@87½; Canada Bonds, 107@108; Montreal 83; New-Orleans Bonds of '92, 80; New-Orleans Bonds of '74, 78; New-Orleans Bonds of '72, 74; Illinois Central, 69@70; Panama, 92½@93½; Pennsylvania Central, 86@90, Erie First Mortgage, 100@101; Erie Third Mortgages, 82@84; Erie Convertibles, 74; Erie Sinking Fund, 76@78.

Liverpool Freight Markets.

The FREIGHT Market is very much depressed.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—14th, Ashburton, and Medomak, at Southampton; Sarstoga, *Great Republic*, Lemar, Ernst, and Augustus, at Gravesend; 16th, Empire, Green Westerva, and Star of the West, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—15th, *Beacon Light*, and *Alert*, at Gravesend.

Arrived from Wilmington—17th, Sumpter, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—17th, James Cheston, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—16th, Victoria, Lalla Rookh and Burrell, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—15th, Ann Thompson, at Gravesend; 16th, Sarah Park, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—16th, John Howell and S. Curting, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—16th, Satellite and Winfield Scott, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—14th, Owego, from Liverpool; 15th, Ontario, do.

Sailed for Savannah—14th, Barbara, from the Clyde.

Sailed for New-Orleans—15th, Brandywine, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURE OF THE ASIA FOR BOSTON.

The *Asia* left this port at 9½ o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due at 12 o'clock to-morrow noon.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The *Africa* arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, and sailed for Liverpool at 11 P. M.

No Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 30.

There is no truth in the surmises or predictions that an extra session of Congress will be called, either in view of events which have transpired or which are likely to happen.

Later from Havana—Excitement in Regard to the Execution of Pinto.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 29.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at Charleston, and brings advices from Havana to the 25th inst.

Much excitement prevailed at Havana on the morning of the 22d inst., in regard to the execution of Don RAMON PINTO. To such a pitch had the feeling on the subject reached, that the Captain General had not been seen in public since the event. The body of the unfortunate PINTO, instead of being exposed the usual time, some twelve hours after execution, was removed from view within three,—the indignation evinced by the populace rendering the measure peremptorily necessary.

This state of affairs was brought about in consequence of the vindictive conduct of the Captain General. Some informality having taken place on the trial, the Minister of War, refused to counter sign the death warrant, on the ground that the evidence convicting PINTO had not emanated from one whose character stood as clear as the sun at midday, but from one who had served two apprenticeships in the chain-gang. The Captain General thereupon convened a council of four, and after due deliberation, two of them declared themselves in favor of the death penalty, and two in favor of acquittal. The casting voice was then lef with the Captain General, who condemned his former Secretary and friend to the garote—hence the indignation.

The trial of ESTRAMPES and FELIX was to have taken place early this week. Our Consul, Colonel W. ROBERTSON, had protested most energetically against their being brought to trial, and insisted upon their liberation. The result of his application however was not known when the *Isabel* sailed.

The French vessel *Arequipa*, at Havana, had rescued the crew of the American brig *Catharine Mary*, bound from New-York to the West Indies, she having been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition.

Arrived at Key West, on the 22d, bark *Magnolia* in charge of the wreckers, having been ashore on Loo Key the previous day. Capt. MARSDEN settled with the sailors by giving his check for fifty-five hundred dollars. The vessel sailed on the 24th for Mobile.

It is confidently believed at Key West that the *Magnolia* had a cargo of munitions of war designed for the use of filibusters, who are said to be assembling near Mobile. The *Magnolia* had no clearance, and was fined by the Collector for the neglect.

More of the Slave Case—Intense Excitement.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 30.

Great excitement exists here in regard to the slave of Mr. THOMPSON, of Louisville. Yesterday she was declared free by the Court of this county, and taken out of the custody of the Marshal. Last night she was rearrested and taken before United States Commissioner PRENDEY. This morning the case was argued, and the Commissioner reserved his decision until next Tuesday, the girl in the meantime remaining in the custody of United States Marshal ROBINSON. The excitement is intense, and if the girl is remanded to Slavery, there is little doubt but a conflict will ensue between the citizens of the State and the Federal authorities.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 30.

The Express train which left Pittsburg on Wednesday evening ran against a rock which had fallen on the track east of Altona. The engine, tender, baggage car and one passenger car were thrown off the track. The engine ran a few yards, when it was overthrown and became a total wreck. The engineer, fireman and brakeman were seriously injured. Twelve passengers were slightly scalded. The train was detained about four hours. The accident was occasioned by the neglect of the watchman.

Cemetery Burned.

WATERVILLE, Me., Friday, March 30.

The Southwick Tannery at North Vassalboro was destroyed by fire last night, with from $2,000 to $5,000 worth of stock. The stock was owned by E. FRYE. A stable and two dwelling houses, with out buildings, were also consumed. The insurance was small.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Friday, March 30.

The Legislature has been in joint meeting all day. And a hard fight ensued over the appointments. Five Inspectors of the State Prison (Whig and Know Nothing) and the Atlantic County Judge, were appointed. Adjourned to Tuesday.

From the South.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, March 29.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday are received. They contain no news of importance.

The *Isabel* arrived early yesterday morning. Her news was anticipated by the *Crescent City*.

Fatal Accident.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Friday, March 30.

MICHAEL LACY was instantly killed yesterday in jumping from the cars while the train was in motion.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 30.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, has been received here.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

Outrages Committed in one of the Venezuelan Provinces.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

ST. THOMAS, Wednesday, March 7, 1855.

The object of the present is to inform you of an outrage lately committed by the natives of Coro, one of the Provinces of Venezuela, on the peaceable merchants resident there. For some time past, under the dynasty of MONAGAS, the petty Governors of Coro have been in the habit of asking loans of the merchants to pay the soldiery. For these loans, issues of Government paper were given which at one time were received in payment *of duties. When this paper accumulated the Government* gave orders to receive only 50 per cent. in payment *and the balance in cash. This has at times been* reduced to 25 per cent., 20 per cent., and lately to 18 per cent. *The General Government has also expressed its* dissatisfaction at the loans of the merchants to the Provincial Government.

In the latter part of January the merchants were applied to for other loans. They were told: "Unless you supply us, the soldiery must be discharged." Their answer was: "Let them be; we are in peace, and do not want them." They were again pressed for money, but the merchants, who are principally Jews, resisted the demand, and the soldiery were discharged. That night there was posted on the stores abusive articles which threatened the merchants, and called upon the people to drive them away. They then proceeded to the Governor of the place, and protested against these acts, and asked protection. The Governor (who of course knew all about the matter) told them they had allowed the soldiery to be discharged, and he could not help them—they must take care of themselves. The next night, still more abusive articles were posted on the doors, calling upon the populace to shoot and plunder the Jews, and drive them away from the place; that they were strangers, who were getting their money away from them, &c., &c. On the 4th February the mob law was in force; the stores were attacked, pistols, &c., were fired, and the work of destruction went on. The Governor was again applied to, and he said he had no power to put a stop to these acts. The alarm was great, and the women and children were very much frightened. The merchants in the meantime sent to Curacoa for vessels to come over to carry them and their families away. Everything was in disorder and confusion, and they had no other opportunity to protest; but they sent one or more of their number to Curacoa, to make a formal protest there, and they embarked to the number of 200 to 300 for Curacoa, leaving their stock of goods and other property behind. On their arrival there they immediately made the protest enclosed to you, and the Government of Curacoa immediately sent two men-of-war to Venezuela to ask reparation. These merchants were honorable men, and mostly, if not all, Dutch. The Government of Venezuela will of course have to indemnify them for all their losses. Such things never happened under the Government of PAEZ. His plans were to aid and encourage the strangers desirous of doing business in Venezuela, but the MONAGENES have taken the opposite course, and have opposed the stranger, and at last driven away from one province twenty-two merchants (peaceable citizens) by brute force, forgetting that the prosperity of any country is advanced by the prosperity of the merchant. J. N. O.

Fires Yesterday.

Two small frame buildings were burned down in Fortieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, about 7 A. M., yesterday....A small frame store, at the corner of Pearl and Wall-street, was somewhat damaged by fire about 9 o'clock last night.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 30, 1855.

The Harbor Encroachment bill, as it passed the two Houses, has been signed by the Governor, and is therefore a law. The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint five Commissioners, under whose supervision the examination and mapping out of the harbor shall be conducted. In accordance therewith, Governor CLARK has named the following Commissioners:

Hon. GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of Chautauque.
Hon. PRESTON KING, of St. Lawrence.
Hon. JOHN VANDERBILT, of Kings.
Hon. JAMES BOWEN, of New-York.
Hon. JOHN L. TALCOTT, of Buffalo.

It would have been difficult for any person to show more discretion and sound judgment in the selection of a Commission, than is manifested by Governor CLARK, in the appointment of the gentlemen named. They are all eminently qualified for the duties, and are men whose private and political characters are a guarantee that they will discharge those duties with fidelity and impartiality.

THIRD READING OF BILLS

Occupied the House all the day long. Third reading of bills will probably abstract the time of the remainder of the session. I send a list of those relating to your locality:

To amend the act in relation to Jurors in the City of New-York.

To amend the School law, providing for the election of County Superintendents, &c.

To extend the time for the completion of the Troy and Boston Railroad.

To incorporate the Church Erection Fund of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

THIRD READING OF BILLS,

was also the order in the Senate. During that order of business the following were passed:

To authorize the city of Brooklyn to purchase certain property of the United States in that city.

Mr. HOFKINS called from the table the motion to reconsider the affirmative vote on the bill amending the charter of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. Agreed to—the motion to reconsider was withdrawn, and the bill passed.

To restrain banks of issue and deposit from acting as savings banks—an amendment not having been agreed, a quorum did not vote, and the bill was laid upon the table.

To incorporate the American Women's Educational Association.

To legalize the acts of the Board of Supervisors of the City and county of New-York, relative to fees of Receiver of taxes, and the clerks in his office.

To change the name of the Metropolis Insurance Company of New-York City.

To restrain banks of issue and deposit from acting as savings banks—(taken from the table—amendment not agreed—passed, applicable to banks of loans and deposit in New-York and Brooklyn.)

To legalize the acts of the Board of Supervisors of the City and county of New-York, relative to salary of Police Justices.

MORE RELIEF TO SHIP-OWNERS.

Senator SPENCER this morning introduced a bill for the relief of shipowners, consignees, masters and commanders of passenger vessels arriving at the port of New-York—as follows:

SECTION 1. That the first and second sections of an act entitled "AN ACT for the Protection of Emigrant Passengers arriving at the City of New-York," passed April 12, 1853, and the third section of the act to amend the same, passed July 21, 1853, are hereby repealed.

THE VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

The President of the Senate presented a communication from the Ten Governors, offering facilities to the Committee appointed to inquire into the truth of charges that the legislature had been guilty of improper conduct on the occasion of their visit to the Institutions.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL

Was reported complete from the Select Committee. The report was laid on the table—Senator HOFKINS being absent, to enable that gentleman to propose in the Senate some amendments, which had been ruled out by the Select Committee. J. B. S.

Withdrawal of a Clergyman from a Know-Nothing Council.

From the Albany Journal.

FORESTVILLE, March 24, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Enclosed you will please find a very sensible document from Rev. I. H. TACKITT, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this village. The document in question was handed by Mr. TACKITT to the President of the Forestville Know-Nothing Council, with the view of having it acted upon in the Council, but the same having come to the knowledge of persons not connected with the Order, without his fault, he now consents that it be published in the *Censor* over his signature.

Very truly yours, ———.

To the President and Council at Forestville, Chautauque County, N. Y.:

When I joined this Council, I joined in good faith, and have acted according to the obligations of the Order ever since, as I understand them. That is, we are to vote for second degree members for office, if we judge it best for the interest of the American cause. And, as I judged it not for the interest of the American cause to vote for Mr. ULLMANN for Governor of the State of New-York, under the circumstances under which he was nominated, I therefore voted for Mr. MYRON H. CLARK for Governor; and for second degree members of the Order for other offices, and have acted upon this principle ever since I have belonged. But *recently* learning from some of the members of the Council, that the obligations of the Order are construed by this Council so as to bind us to vote for second degree members, *and those only*, and that if we vote for any others, and not such as are nominated by the Council, and it come to the knowledge of the Council, we must be expelled; and as I have seen documents from the Supreme Council of the Order, construing the obligations the same way; and as I, with many others, joined before such construction was given, of which we had any knowledge, by our Supreme Council; and as such construction operates upon us as an *ex post facto* law making an *act a crime* and punishable, which was committed before such law or construction of law existed; and as in a free Government *no person can be subjected to punishment for an ex post facto* law, which is making an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable at the time it *was committed; and as such a law is contrary to the* Constitution of the United States, and of every State in the Union, I, therefore, do hereby most respectfully *withdraw* from this Order, that I may exercise my elective franchise constitutionally, and according to the dictates of my own conscience and judgment, untrammeled by the dictation of any man or set of men.

I. H. TACKITT.

FORESTVILLE, N. Y., March 19, 1855.

In Court of Appeals....MARCH 29, 1855.

EVENING SESSIONS.—No. 6½. Brown and others *vs.* Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company. Argued. John A. Collier for appellants; G. Sinay Camp for respondents.

MARCH 30—No. 10. Passed. No. 30. Reserved for April 5. No. 64. Struck off. No. 195. Tracy *vs.* N. A. Trust and Banking Company. Exchanged with 11, and on argument. Not concluded at 4 o'clock P. M.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH 31—Nos. 13, 15, 20, 24, 25, 52, 53, 54, 57, 60.

Exhibition of Deaf Mutes.

From the Albany Evening Journal, March 30.

The notice that a delegation from the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb would give an exhibition in the Assembly Chamber last evening, attracted a dense throng.

Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND presided, and after a few appropriate remarks, introduced Dr. PEET, who, in a brief address, developed the process of educating Deaf Mutes, when four of the youngest pupils (who had been in the Institution but six months) took the platform. At Dr. PEET'S request, communicated in slings, they wrote their names, age, residence, &c., thus:

PETER WITCHELL, aged nine years, New-York.
CHARLES ST. JOHN, aged nine years, New-York.
CHRISTINA ROBBINS, aged eight years, New-York.
FRANCIS P. WATER, aged twelve years, Lockport.

These pupils were succeeded on the platform by four from the highest class—two of each sex.

Subsequently, brief but eloquent and appropriate speeches were made by Lieut. Governor RAYMOND, Senator CROSBY, Judge PARKER, and Messrs. STEVENS and O'KEEFE of the Assembly. If it had been left with these present to say whether the appropriation asked to complete the new buildings of the institution should be granted, there would have been no dissenting voice. Every heart was deeply moved, and the sympathies of all deeply enlisted. No institution is more deserving of the fostering care of the State; and we are quite sure that what its interesting pupils ask, in their expressive silence, will be granted.

Deaths of Ex-United States Senators.

On Wednesday last we announced the death of ex-Senator PHELPS, of Vermont. So yesterday's issue of the *Union* the death of ex-Senator FITZGERALD, of Michigan, is chronicled. To-day it is our painful duty to announce the death of Hon. W. S. ARCHER, of Virginia, who expired at his residence in Amelia county, Virginia, on Wednesday morning, after an illness of only a few hours. Mr. ARCHER represented Virginia in the Senate of the United States for one term. He was universally respected for his sound intelligence and the high qualities of his personal character.—*Washington Union, March 30.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE GAMBLERS AND CYPRIANS.

THE CAPTURED GAMBLERS DISCHARGED.

Powers of a Police Justice Denied by Mayor Wood.

NO SPORT AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

WHAT WAS DONE LAST NIGHT.

The descent of the Police upon the Gambling Houses created some excitement yesterday in the Mayor's Office. It was expected that the offenders would appear to answer, and the disappointment was great when it was known that Justice DAVISON had discharged them on the previous midnight, on their personal promise to appear at the Mayor's Office, at 11 o'clock yesterday. As was to be expected, there was no such appearance—one only of the accused, ROBERT WILLIS, of No. 510 Broadway, being in attendance. In his case, EDWARD MCLEAN, of No. 11 Watts-street, was first examined. His testimony was most provoking in negatives. He declined to answer every question touching the character of the house, his intimacy with it, and the pursuits that were carried on there, lest he should criminate himself. He signed his name to evidence which literally amounted to *nothing*.

Officer LEFFERTS, of the Chief's office, testified to finding on the premises of WILLIS a roulette table, several packs of playing cards, and a large quantity of checks used for gambling purposes. Also, an article called a "dealing box," an implement used in gambling. Officer FARLEY offered similar testimony.

BENJAMIN F. WILLIAMS, residing at No. 105 West Twentieth-street, deposed that he had visited WILLIS' premises, and that he had seen gambling carried on there. WILLIS was admitted to bail by Justice OSBORNE, in $1,000.

We understand that the dismissal of WILLIS and others on Thursday night, was an act performed by Justice DAVISON in consequence of consultation with Justice OSBORNE. The latter issued the warrant of arrest. Both Justices believing that parties would appear to answer, agreed to discharge the prisoners. As it turned out, WILLIS only appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday.

MAYOR'S ORDERS TO POLICE CAPTAINS—JUSTICES MUST NOT DISCHARGE PRISONERS.

The Mayor has dispatched the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1855.

TO POLICE CAPTAINS—SIR: Your prompt and efficient compliance with my order for the removal from the streets of street-walking prostitutes, who have so long disgraced this City, is worthy of commendation. You will continue in this duty without relaxation, until the evil is entirely abolished. The greatest caution and circumspection must, however, be exercised as to the parties arrested, to prevent mistakes. So far, no instance has come to my knowledge where an improper arrest has been made of this class of vagrants, and you will continue to act with prudence in this important matter. You will also under no circumstances discharge any one arrested by you, against whom a charge is legally preferred, except upon a judicial examination. *Police magistrates have no authority to direct the discharge of any offender arrested upon sufficient cause without a proper adjudication.* The request of a Police Justice to discharge without an examination, must in no case be complied with. *This order applies to offenders of every kind.* Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

ARRESTS.

The Police, we have reason to believe, have exercised care and circumspection in the execution of the recent order. Casual conversations with patrolmen on their beats have convinced us that the task which has been assigned to them is really of a more delicate nature than might seem apparent. Great caution is to be exercised in making the arrest, in order to abstain from imprisoning women who are of respectable character, but who may be compelled to be in the streets after nightfall. Once arrested, there is no help till the time of examination in the morning,—particularly since the issue of the Mayor's latest order, which we have given above.

About twenty more of the unfortunate women were arrested in the streets last evening. They were lodged in the Station-Houses of the Second

THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON. By R. R. MADDEN. Two vols. HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

"Save me from my friends," is an adage particularly applicable to these volumes and their subject. Dr. MADDEN's acquaintance with Lady BLESSINGTON commenced over thirty years ago, and continued to her death. His friendship would have been been evinced by allowing her memory to rest undisturbed. For, though he professes to relate only the incidents of her literary career, he has found it impossible to avoid an exposure of her personal conduct and character. The issue is a work which, in a remarkable degree, will afford matter and information for the lovers of scan. mag. The object was to exhibit a literary lady, long "the observed of all observers" in London, but he also shows her as a fashionable demirep. For nearly twenty years Lady BLESSINGTON was a noticeable woman in London life. Men of all ranks in society, provided they had talent and popularity, were to be met with in her house; their wives, daughters, sisters, did not visit her, because she entered fashionable life with a doubtful character, which did not improve as she grew older. Her male visitors corresponded freely with her, and she was fond of writing to them,—fascying, because she wrote well-turned sentences, that she was a second Madame DE SEVIGNE. Her correspondence, illustrated as it is by Dr. MADDEN's sketches of the writers, is full of interest,—sufficient, indeed, to command a large sale for the book, even if it did not contain any scandalous revelations respecting the lady herself. There is a very good, because a very full, index, which adds much value to the volumes.

The letters to and from Lady BLESSINGTON are crammed with what Sam Slick calls *soft sawder*. The understanding seems to be, that, long after youth and beauty had fled, her male friends were to compliment her on the unchallenged possession of both. Very little was known of her in this country until Mr. N. P. WILLIS mentioned her, in his "Pencilings by the Way." He made her acquaintance in 1834, and describes her as "a woman of remarkable beauty,"—as "a celebrated and beautiful woman,"—as "one of the most lovely and fascinating women he ever saw," as "one of the most handsome, and quite the best dressed woman in London,"—and admiringly dwells on "her excessive beauty," the only drawback being that "her person is full," though he qualifies this by saying that it "preserves all the fineness of an admirable shape." Who, reading such eulogy, would suspect that its object was a *middle-aged*, stout, *hadbeen* handsome woman? She confessed to forty, he said—but looked "something on the sunny side of thirty." The truth is, at this very time Lady BLESSINGTON was in her *forty-seventh* year! Six years later, (in 1840,) Mr. WILLIS addressed some verses to her, in which he spoke of her

> Face as fair
> As ever made a lip of heaven
> Falser amid its music—prayer. * * *
> Men marvel when that shape is seen,
> "My youth's angelic dream was of that form and mien."

At this period, the lady so lauded for her angelic beauty and sylph-like shape, was a stout, *passée* dame of *fifty-three!* Like Queen ELIZABETH, she liked those who praised her personal charms—after her May of life had faded into the sere, the yellow leaf. No flattery was too strong for her.

Dr. MADDEN, writing with the full consent of her relatives, has taken the pains to obtain a copy of Lady B.'s first marriage certificate, from the parish register of Clonmel, but has avoided the date of her ladyship's birth—which was as readily preservable as that of her marriage. She used to say that she was born in September, 1790, and was only fifteen when she married. But this latter event took place in March, 1804—which, if her own birth-date were correct, would show her to have become a wife at the premature age of thirteen years and a half. The truth is, as the parish register of Knockbrit can show, she was born in 1787—or three years earlier than her own admission.

MARGARET BLESSINGTON was second daughter of Mr. EDMUND POWER, a Tipperary squiress, who was made a magistrate through Lord DONOVENMORE's influence, shortly before the Rebellion of 1798, and displayed great zeal in hunting down the unfortunate Rebels. His reward was—a letter of thanks from the Irish Government. An official appointment was promised; but, tired of waiting for it, POWER, who first failed as a corn merchant, set up a newspaper in Clonmel. Being merely a whisky-drinking, buckish sporting man, the newspaper did not pay expenses. He got into libels for his noble patron, who left him to pay damages and costs. He was so improvident that even his daughters' education was irregularly paid for. He was dismissed the magistracy for misconduct, (the brutal murder of "a suspected Rebel,") and died poor, a pensioner on his daughters—a bad man, by all accounts.

His family led a very scrambling life. Their father's convivial habits made his home the rendezvous of the young military officers at Clonmel. The Misses POWER (MARGARET and ELLEN) got into all sorts of flirtations, and, Dr. MADDEN admits, were a good deal talked about. In Clonmel, to this day, strange and scandalous traditions continue current as to their imprudent conduct. In 1804, being then a few months over sixteen, MARGARET POWER married Captain FARMER. After three months she fled from him, she says, because he was cruel and even insane, but, his family declare, really because she declined accompanying him to India. Her father, to whose house she fled, declined harboring her, and she then commenced a wandering life.

In 1809 she quitted Ireland. She was then 22 years old, and had become a handsome woman—on rather a large scale, but very well-looking. There is some trace of her residence in the south of England, but the first authentic record of her whereabouts, after she quitted Ireland, locates her in Manchester-square, London, in 1816. Dr. MADDEN gives no idea of how and where the intervening years were passed, but we can gather from his memoir that, in the interval, she had twice resided in Paris.

In London, it is well remembered that she lived at an expensive rate. *Who* supplied the means has been always a matter of conjecture—for though she had no pecuniary resources of her own, she lived in a fashionable square, kept a carriage and livery servants, saw a great deal of *male* company, and among other gentlemen, was intimate with the Earl of BLESSINGTON, a wealthy Irish peer, and widower, whom she had met, years before, in Ireland. Captain FARMER, her husband, had returned to England in 1818,—his mind not improved by a *coup de soleil* in India, and by the accounts which had reached him of his wife's light conduct. He met his death in October, 1817, by falling, when very drunk, out of a window in the King's Bench Prison. Four months after, his widow became the wife of the Earl of BLESSINGTON, who was only four years her senior.

At this time Lady BLESSINGTON was 21 years old,—fashionable, handsome, talented. She had received the groundwork of a good education in Ireland, and had not been idle in the fourteen years between her first and second marriages. Her husband's fortune was over £23,000 a year. For three years, at the family mansion in St. James'-square, Lady BLESSINGTON aimed at establishing a sort of sovereignty in London society, as a *belle esprit*, but though crowds of learned men, poets, artists, statesmen, lawyers, and officers, were her visitors,—she was not noticed by the female members of their families. Her previous character had a shade of suspicion on it, and this she never could get rid of. Like Lady HOLLAND, (who had been a divorcee,) she had to rely solely upon male society. Vexed at the pertinacity with which the haughty ladies of London fashion continued to ignore her pretensions to their recognition, she prevailed upon her husband to leave England,—knowing, by former experience, that the morals of French society was less exacting and more tolerant.

In September, 1822, Lord and Lady BLESSINGTON quitted England, accompanied by the young Miss POWER and CHARLES MATTHEW, now the husband of the notorious Madame VESTRIS. And here it may be stated that her sister ELLEN, who first married Captain HORE PARVIS, had the Viscount CANTERBURY for her second husband. MARY ANN POWER, who accompanied her sister to the Continent, subsequently married the Count DE ST. MARSAULT, a French nobleman. It is singular that three pauperless Irish girls, without birth or station to push them forward, *should all have* wedded peers.

Soon after her arrival at Paris, in 1822, Lady BLESSINGTON renewed an acquaintance which she had previously made in London, with Count ALFRED D'ORSAY, who, abandoning country and station, family and home, attached himself thenceforth to her—an intimacy which continued until her death, twenty-seven years later. At this time she was aged thirty-five, and her infatuated follower was fully fourteen years her junior.

Six years' travel through and residence in Italy were concluded in 1828, by Lord BLESSINGTON's return to Paris. By this time his princely fortune had been greatly injured by reckless expenditure in Italy. At Paris, he continued the same extravagance, raising money on all sides, and at heavy loss, by mortgages on his estates. In June, 1829, on the death of his only legitimate son, (he had no family by his second marriage,) Lord BLESSINGTON was induced to execute a codicil to his will, by which he bequeathed the greater part of his property to Count D'ORSAY, conditional on his marrying either of his daughters. At that time Lady HARRIET GARDINER, the youngest, was not eleven years old. The marriage with D'ORSAY took place in 1827, at the age of fifteen. A most unhappy union it was. The young wife saw that her step-mother, and not herself, had D'ORSAY's affections, and a life-long separation between man and wife was soon the result. In May, 1829, the Earl of BLESSINGTON suddenly died, leaving £2,000 a year to his widow. All his vast wealth was subsequently wasted by D'ORSAY's extravagance—to the amount of over £129,000—and to meet this load of debt and pay off the old mortgages, the BLESSINGTON estates were sold, in 1846, for £350,000—leaving only £6,000 a year to D'ORSAY's widow.

At the close of 1830, Lady BLESSINGTON returned to London, and resided, first in Seamore-place, May Fair, and subsequently in Gore House, Kensington. She could not, or would not, relinquish her expensive habits, and plunged into perfect extravagance in furnishing and embellishing her house. It was generally believed that she derived £4,000 from her husband's will, whereas the bequest was only half that amount; but she lived at the rate of £10,000 a year. She gathered around her a great many political, artistical, and literary celebrities—but, as before, ladies declined visiting her. Assuredly, the society she was the gay centre of was very brilliant. She reigned, like a queen, over it, and though her beauty had faded, she dressed with taste and splendor, and well concealed many of the ravages which time had made. Until she became very stout, Lady BLESSINGTON's appearance showed that she had been handsome. Latterly, placing small confidence in rouge, pearl-powder, and enamel, she rarely went into public.

To eke out her comparatively narrow income, she applied herself to literature. In 1822, she had published some lively prose Sketches, which shewed a facility of writing. In 1832, she commenced her *Journal of Conversations with Lord Byron*, which, first in a magazine and next in a volume, gained great popularity. Its admirers may judge how completely the work was *manufactured*, when they learn, from her biographer, that she really saw BYRON only *six* times in her life, and had very little conversation with him during these few and brief interviews.

After this, she took to novel-writing—but failed in the attempt. *Her Idler* in Italy and France, was more successful, but her actual literary income was derived from her editorship of several annuals—of which *The Keepsake* and *The Book of Beauty* were the most profitable. For each of these she had about £800 a year. From this she was to pay contributors. But to gentlemen-writers she only gave smiles, dinners, and flattery, while she made presents of *bijouterie* to such ladies as wrote for her. This was while her credit at her jeweler's continued good.

D'ORSAY, who wholly resided at Lady BLESSINGTON's after he separated from his wife, (her step-daughter,) had the art of running in debt beyond all modern precedent. He was a man of varied talents—nearly all rendered next to useless by his being merely "the glass of fashion." At last, he was compelled to remain at home on six days of the week to avoid arrest. He had tried all means of gaining credit and of raising money. In the Spring of 1849, the crash came. HOWELL & JAMES, the fashionable shopkeepers in Regent-street, put an execution into Gore House for £4,000, owing to them by Lady BLESSINGTON for dress and jewels. At once, with only a single portmanteau, D'ORSAY took flight to Paris. The fancy articles, furniture, pictures, library and jewels, in which Lady B. had taken so much pride, were brought to the hammer, and realized over £13,000—about a fifth of what they had cost. Lady BLESSINGTON, with her nieces, followed D'ORSAY to Paris, and might have lived superbly there on the £2,000 jointure which she inherited from her second husband. Within two months she was seized with apoplexy, and died on the 4th of June, 1849. Count D'ORSAY survived her three years. So perished two beings originally richly endowed by nature, mentally and personally, who wasted life in mere frivolity—if the nature of their intimacy does not merit a harsher name—and might have been happy, respected and respectable. They sacrificed all to fashion, and were repaid, at the last, as the world generally repays its votaries.

Lady BLESSINGTON's rank among the *literati* is nowhere. She scribbled very indifferent verses; spun out tedious novels, wholly deficient in plot and character; described pleasantly enough what she had seen, and sometimes was moral and didactic in her writings, as if to show the difference between her precept and practice. Her manners were truly fascinating. She conversed well. She appeared to sympathize with every one. No one could so gracefully please a man's *amour propre* by insinuating a compliment. No one better loved to be paid back in kind—and there was little reason to fear that any flattery could be too highly seasoned. Her life, from the time of her second marriage, was wholly artificial. She lived but for the world.

This record of her literary life by Dr. MADDEN will be popular, not only for what it relates of the lady herself, but for its revelations as to her friends, and the interesting correspondence with distinguished people, which he copiously communicates. He slurs over most of the details of her private life, but says enough to waken suspicion and challenge inquiry. For a long time we have not encountered a book more painfully suggestive. It exhibits modern society in London in a variety of phases, and, we dare say, has fallen on the fashionable world there with the force of a Congreve rocket.

A. S. BARNES & Co. have issued a revised edition of Dr. CHARLES DAVIES' *School Arithmetic*. It is too late in the day to spend time in writing of the abilities of the author for making school books—since all the school-world knows them well.

FROM OREGON.

Legislative Doings—Constitutional Convention—Maine Law—Our Market—The Pacific Coast, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OREGON CITY, O. T., Friday, Feb. 9, 1855.

The Legislature of Oregon sat out the sixty days allowed by law; the three dollars a day being so rich an emolument, or the enjoyment of the honor so exquisite, that the full time was taken to do what might have been done in half the time. The resolutions endorsing PIERCE, DOUGLAS & Co., which I referred to in my last, were passed without much debate—Hon. DELAZON SMITH (JOHN TYLER's lost Minister) and Dr. HENNY, of Yamhill County, being the principal speakers. The seat of Government has been removed to Corvallis, a small village on the Willamette River, about 100 miles above this place. The reasons assigned for the removal are various, but the best I know is that Corvallis is a more central and convenient location. The Whigs and a large portion of the Democrats rejoice greatly at the removal, because the faction which first located it at Salem, and have governed ever since, have distinguished themselves by intolerance, selfishness and fraud.

It is probable that this removal of the seat of Government will quiet the south part of the Territory, in respect to a division, and that we shall be a State before we are divided. The question of a Constitutional Convention is again submitted to the people. There is great probability that it will pass this time.

We have a new license law, by the terms of which every one who wishes to sell liquor must give ten days' notice of his intention to apply for license, and get the signatures of a majority of the legal voters of his precinct to his petition. This is but a beginning of what the advocates of prohibition require, but it is all that could be got, and may prove highly beneficial. The necessity for a stringent prohibitory law is becoming more and more manifest here. About Christmas, there was another horrid murder committed a few miles from this place, in Washington County. A man named BURNS, a Scotchman, made himself insane with bad whisky, and killed his wife and four children, set his house on fire and attempted to cut his own throat. He was arrested, and is now in jail at Hillsborough awaiting trial.

Hon. R. R. THOMPSON, Indian Agent at the Dalles, was in town to-day. He says the difficulties at the Umatilla have been settled, and that the Indians are at present very quiet in that region; although the Yackamaws have avowed their hostility to the whites, and threatened death to any white man who shall attempt to settle in their country. Mr. T. says he thinks it will be unsafe for families to attempt to cross the plains to Oregon next season, as it is improbable that sufficient protection can be afforded them. Gen. PALMER, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has concluded treaties with the tribes in the valley. The Indians are to cede their lands and remove east of the Cascade Mountains.

The delay of the mail to which I referred in my last, was occasioned by the wreck of the *Southerner*, full accounts of which will have doubtless reached you before this letter. R. N. MCLAREN, Esq., Maj. ALVORD, and several other valuable citizens of Oregon were on board, and great anxiety was felt respecting their fate for several days. The vessel sprung a leak, and on account of heavy seas and thick weather was unable to enter the Columbia River, and started for Puget's Sound. The freight, consisting in part of a Power Press, the Revised Statutes of Oregon, (which had been printed in New-York,) and a valuable library shipped by Mr. BURR, editor of the *Statesman*, together with goods valued at about $50,000, were thrown overboard; and by all hands working at the pumps and baling incessantly, the old tub was kept afloat till she arrived off Cape Flattery, when the best that could be done was to let her go ashore. Fortunately the passengers and crew were all saved. Everybody seems to have done his duty, and Capt. SAMPSON and the officers are spoken of in terms of highest praise. Capt. S. is said to have taken one precaution when he discovered that it would be impossible to bring the vessel to port, which is deserving of remark, and that was to have the liquors on board destroyed, lest they should be too freely used and occasion panic or insubordination.

This Pacific coast is, in Winter, one of the most stormy and dangerous in the world. The harbors are difficult to enter, and there are very few places between Puget's Sound and San Francisco where a vessel, in case of accident, can be run ashore, without the certainty of immediate and total destruction. The Columbia River at best is a hard place, and great skill and tact are always required to bring a vessel in safely. The Channel is so shifting, that, as I am informed by an old sea captain, the sailing directions laid down in the coast survey, will now carry a vessel right on to the sand.

Since I last wrote, another vessel—the *Ocean Bird*, owned by Messrs. ABERNETHY & Co., has sailed with a cargo of Oregon produce for the Sandwich Islands. It is quite possible Oregon may find a profitable market for its surplus at the Sandwich Islands, or some other parts of the South Sea. When a reliable foreign market can be found—and we shall manufacture here according to our means, so as to be independent of New-England, and the circuitous route around Cape Horn—I predict for Oregon a rank among the richest and most powerful States in the Union.

Trade is a little more brisk than it has been. Breadstuffs have advanced a little. Several hundred tons of Flour have been shipped of late to San Francisco. The current price of Flour at this point is $30@34 ⅌ cwt. Farther up the river the price is $3 50@3 50.

The steamboat combination above the Falls has not prospered. The river has been so high that navigation has been dangerous till within two or three weeks; and the merchants "*up the country*" have formed a counter combination. A number of them have bound themselves to give all their business to the Willamette Falls Milling and Transportation Company; provided they will run a boat and carry freight at certain rates. The Company are repairing the *Gazelle*, which will soon be ready to run.

Hon. JOHN B. PRESTON, late Surveyor General of Oregon is preparing to leave on the next steamer, to return to his former residence near Chicago, Ill. Troops of friends regret his departure.

Our Common Schools are multiplying, and gaining permanence and efficiency. At present there is a lack of efficient teachers. Our Academies and High Schools, however, will soon supply that lack. The wages of teachers are at present $30 to $50 a month and board. Tuition at our Academies and High Schools ranges from $5 to $8 per quarter for common branches, and from $6 to $10 for higher branches and languages. The children and youth are generally very backward, and but few can be induced to devote themselves to study further than the necessities of practical life require. At Tualatin Academy, however, there are three young men studying in the collegiate department, and fourteen young men and boys studying ancient languages in the preparatory department. There are several also pursuing liberal studies at the Academies at Portland and Salem. The friends of education have every reason to hope and persevere here. The rising generation of Oregon will not be far behind the age in intelligence.

DALLES.

FROM HAVANA.

EXECUTION OF RAMON PINTO.

The Sentence of Cadalso and Pinelo Commuted.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
Per Philadelphia.) HAVANA, Friday, March 23, 1855.

The general expectation when I last advised you has been sadly disappointed, as the revising Court instituted by the Captain General of Cuba, after the Auditor of War had refused his approval to the sentence of the Military Commission, instead of having resolved to sustain the Auditor against the Commission, were conveniently divided in opinion—two being for the death of the three, and two for acquittal. The Captain General in such case having the deciding vote, gave it against the prisoners, and subsequently commuted the sentences of CADALZO and PINELO to ten years' residence at Ceuta, with subsequent detention, if deemed necessary, and not to be permitted to return to Cuba.

No time was lost from final rendition of sentence, *published after execution*, to consummation—twenty four hours in church preparation of the soul was not attempted to be violated—it was all that mercy could strain out of a *noble* nature. The sentence *arrived* at night of the 20th. The morning of the 21st, at sunrise, it was communicated to the prisoner, who received it with a placid smile, and said that he was prepared for it. Knowing the formula, he rose, with no bitter words upon his lips—no malice to rankle in his bosom, and, lighting his cigarito, took the arm of the officer, and was conducted from the PUNTA Castle to the chapel of the Royal TACON prison, some 300 yards removed.

The customary church-rite and instruction were bestowed; his friends were allowed to see him; his business of life was concluded, with his lawyers; and his last will and testament signed in the presence of witnesses over 1 o'clock morning of the 22d. AT 7 A. M. he walked from the chapel to the place of execution, exhibiting a composure that was the best evidence of a soul at peace with the world. His foes were political; he had no personal enemy to forgive or to disturb his last moments. His foot was serene and bright—as a spirit unfettered to live upon his lip, and beam with every look he gave to passing friendship.

There never was such a throng of living beings gathered upon the Golgotha plain of Spanish Justice to witness so sad a spectacle. He walked unaided, ascended the steps, and looked for a moment upon the scene—exchanged a few words with his confessor, and addressed a few words to the people, which could be heard only by those nearest the platform. He seated himself, and in a few moments he was severed from the living mass that surrounded him. The shock to this community was much greater than that caused by the execution of LOPEZ, when all admitted the just expiation as one of the chances in the game he played, and there was no law violated to obtain the death. In this case the people seem to think that the law instituted for their protection has been grossly violated, in the form of the trial and the credibility of the witnesses, and by the Government—and the whole wanting the assent of the legal official—the "Auditor of War." Many and bitter were the tears shed for the fate of PINTO, and so great has been the sorrow, that I must think that the subject possessed remarkable and good qualities.

He leaves a wife and large family—I think nine children—one a year old. His age said to be 51—and born in Barcelona. He was a member of the Volunteers of Madrid, who fought the Royal Guards the 7th of July, 1820. He was selected among the Volunteers to make the escort and protection of the King, FERDINAND VII., when he was taken from Madrid to Cadiz—and he was one of the detachment, surprised through treachery in one of the out works of the Cadiz defences by the French troops, and put to the sword—after the most obstinate resistance—being one of the five left after the slaughter. In early life his whole conduct was that of devotion to the cause of his heart, and not finding his hopes realized by the changes at Madrid, he left the country determining to live there no more. He came to Cuba, and received the right hand of fellowship from all, on account of his noble and chivalrous conduct. The event of this week has thrown a cloud over the usual bright faces of our people, but we hope that our Governors will find no necessity for more such lessons—unless with full, undoubted justification, and the rod to be used with honest deference to the laws of the land.

The United States war steamer *Princeton*, Commander EAGLE, still remains in port.

Mr. J. P. C. THOMPSON, acting Consul at Sagua, has been released by the Captain General. No explanations yet made.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CYPRIANS IN COURT.

Arguments on the Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—March 30.
Before Hon. Justice Morris.

In the matter of Matilda Wade, committed as an alleged vagrant.—A writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued in the case to the Wardens of the Penitentiary, to bring up Matilda Wade, one of the thirty women arrested as vagrants and prostitutes by the Police a few evenings since, and committed to Blackwell's Island by Mr. Justice Osborne.

The writ was made returnable at 12½ o'clock, and at that hour the prisoner was brought into Court.

Mr. J. D. McGregor, for the prisoner, objected to the return on the ground that it did not state that the officer making it had the party in custody. If she were in the custody of the Superintendent of the Workhouse, the return should state that fact, for it might be that there was no authority to retain her in the Workhouse. It appeared that she had been transferred from the Penitentiary to the Workhouse on the 28th of March, and he further objected that it was not certified by what proceeding that transfer had been made.

The District Attorney, (Mr. A. Oakey Hall,) reminded the learned gentleman that the act of April 11, 1849, constituted the Workhouse a branch of the Penitentiary.

Mr. McGregor did not so understand the act.

The District Attorney quoted the act, which provides that there shall be established a workhouse for the employment of persons committed to the City Prison, Penitentiary, or Almshouse of the City of New-York. Besides that, it was sufficient that the party was here in custody.

The Court remarked that it made no difference to whom the writ was addressed if the party were here in custody.

Mr. McGregor did not wish to raise mere technical objections. He merely wanted it established by the return that the party was in the custody of the Superintendent of the Workhouse.

Mr. Sayre, for the prisoner, then applied for a writ of *certiorari* to the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, for the purpose of bringing all the proceedings into Court and of ascertaining by what authority or process she was detained. In support of this application, he read an affidavit from the prisoner setting forth that she is a married woman, the wife of Henry D. Wade of this City, and was arrested at 6 o'clock on the evening of March 27, and committed as a vagrant and prostitute.

The Court remarked that the object sought by the prisoner would not be accomplished by the writ as applied for.

The return of the person who had the female in custody showed that she was detained on the commitment of Justice Osborne.

The Superintendent of the Penitentiary did not keep the records of the Court which committed the prisoner, and he could, therefore, only return the commitment. The writ should be directed to some other person.

The District Attorney then proposed to the Court to issue a writ of *certiorari* directed to Justice Osborne, the committing magistrate, and undertook to have it served at once upon him, and to bring the return and all the papers sought to be obtained into Court immediately. This was done, and the papers were produced and read.

Mr. McGregor, before going into the merits of the case, submitted a preliminary motion to discharge the prisoner, upon the ground that the return showed that she was detained by the Superintendent of the Workhouse, and that there was no authority shown in the Superintendent of the Workhouse, or any officer connected with the Workhouse, or with any other institution except the Penitentiary, for the detention of the prisoner. He cited the law of 1833, which provides that if the magistrate is satisfied "by the confession of the offender, or competent testimony," that such offender is a vagrant, then he shall issue his warrant committing him or her, if not a notorious offender, to the Almshouse, but if a notorious offender, or an improper person for the Almshouse, then to the Penitentiary for a like time. It appeared by the return in this case that Judge Osborne considered the prisoner an improper person to be sent to the Almshouse, and therefore he committed her to the Penitentiary for six months. What authority, then, had the Superintendent of the Workhouse in the case? The learned counsel proceeded to argue that under the law of 1849, the Workhouse was a branch of the Almshouse exclusively, that it was under the control of the Governors of the Almshouse, and had no connection whatever with the Penitentiary. He claimed, therefore, that the Superintendent of the Workhouse had no legal authority to detain the prisoner, and on that ground asked for a discharge. In conclusion, he called the attention of the Court to the fact, that upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable before his Honor Judge Bosworth, yesterday, parties were discharged on a point analogous to this. In that case the commitment was to the Warden of the Penitentiary, but the return was made by the Keeper of the City Prison, the prisoners being in *transitu* to the Penitentiary; but his Honor Judge Bosworth decided that the authority to the Warden of the Penitentiary furnished no authority to the Keeper of the City Prison, and consequently discharged the prisoners.

The District Attorney remarked that the reference just made to the discharge of prisoners by Judge Bosworth yesterday afforded him an opportunity to congratulate his clients, the people of New-York, that this proceeding was heard before his Honor, (Judge Morris,) who, from his former position as Mayor and Recorder of the City, was familiar with the law of the case, which some Judges in this City—he said it with great respect—were not. He should argue the case entirely on its merits. He maintained, in the first place, that the return was ample and legal. He referred to the law of 1849, establishing a Workhouse for the employment of persons committed to the City Prison, Penitentiary and Almshouse of the City of New-York, and contended that the power granted so to employ prisoners committed to the Penitentiary carried with it necessarily and incidentally the power to transfer them to the Workhouse. If the commitment to the keeper of the Penitentiary were legal, then any act of his transferring the prisoners to the Workhouse was also legal, as the statute allowed such transfer. The prisoner was therefore rightfully in the custody of the Superintendent of the Workhouse, who produced her here in return to the writ.

The learned gentleman then argued in detail that all proceedings in relation to the prisoner had been perfectly correct and legal; that she had been properly arrested, properly convicted, properly committed, and was properly held.

Mr. Tomlinson, for the prisoner, expressed his regret that the case should go off upon this preliminary objection, which he submitted was a fatal one. He would have preferred that all the facts in reference to the case should have appeared before his Honor, as it was a question of vital importance. He wished it to be understood at the outset, with the permission of the Court, precisely how he appeared before this tribunal. He was entirely unacquainted with this woman who was represented to be a prostitute. He had received no retainer in a pecuniary point of view. But a gentleman of position and standing had asked him if he was willing to appear before the tribunal to prevent an invasion of civil rights. His attention had been directed to the fact that the police had made an excursion upon the unfortunate women of the City, and it was also told that respectable and innocent married women had been dragged without form of law to the Station-Houses, and, in some instances, committed to the Penitentiary, or only discharged through the intervention of friends. He represented, therefore, that the case should go off upon a mere technical proposition, because it would be well that the law in relation to the subject should be clearly stated. The learned counsel then submitted for the consideration of the Court the following objections to the mode of procedure in the case, which he elaborated at great length:

That the process was not issued on any complaint on oath;

That a police officer has no power under the law to arrest a party as a vagrant and prostitute, except at the request of some person competent to prove the offence and its commission in his presence;

That there was no competent testimony on which a conviction could be had;

That there was no examination such as the law requires;

That in summary proceedings there must be a record of conviction containing all the facts necessary to show jurisdiction;

That there being no evidence or record that the prisoner was a notorious offender, or an improper person to be sent to the Almshouse, the commission to the Penitentiary was void and illegal;

That her detention in the Workhouse without having been committed there was wholly void; and

That she was convicted before an incompetent tribunal, because putting a police magistrate in the Mayor's office does not constitute that a Court.

In conclusion, Mr. T. said that he trusted his Honor would give to the consideration of this case the importance it deserved and demanded. Every violation of law by its ministers shakes the social fabric. Every attempt to manufacture character and reputation by officers high in authority, is always a failure. Character and reputation are the produce of a life-time. They begin in the promise of youth; they flourish in manhood; and they crown, as with glory, the declining years of age. But when a magistrate of the City, even for the laudable purpose of securing the public morals, violates the principles of the common law, he makes a dangerous inroad on civil liberty and tramples on the very policy of our institutions; and when a judge is permitted to be taken from the Court where he ordinarily administers justice, to sit beside the Executive as his Minister, it sullies the purity of the ermine and detracts from the independence of the judiciary. Let candidates for office seek popular favor and the applause of the Press, but although the populace may clamor and the Press may thunder, let the judiciary preserve its independence. Strike not down even a prostitute in violation of law. They are entitled to protection, and there is on the pages of revelation a most godlike illustration of it. There is not only something unjust in trampling on a prostitute, but it is cowardly to fall upon the defenseless. Their lot is hard enough and bad enough, without having the police of a great City set upon them to drag them before the public gaze and convict them as felons, without process or authority of law. Let those justify it who can in the name of religion and morality, but he asserted that no lawyer, instructed in the principles of common law and familiar with the policy of our institutions, could justify these extraordinary proceedings. There is a tendency abroad to class legislation. There is an alarming tendency to take power away from the people, and it springs from these corruptions. There is so much corruption abroad that there is a constant tendency on the part of some who call themselves conservative, to class legislation, to take power away from the people, to extend the terms of office, to deprive persons of the right of trial by jury, and to have a grand *coup d'état*—a grand row or battle, instead of a calm, legal, and dignified investigation of the rights of the citizen. He trusted that his Honor, in the investigation of this case, would throw around his client the protection of law. He repeated that he had no connection with this unfortunate class of our citizens, but he felt for them the deepest sympathy, and he thought that the most destitute, the most fallen, the most forsaken, are those which should be the most surely protected by law. By so doing you impress on them a love and respect for law. He trusted that his Honor, by his decision in this case, would show that the law is a wise and good one, and one which, if properly and judicially enforced, will promote the public morals and the public good.

The District Attorney replied very briefly upon the legal points, and then his Honor stated that he would examine the questions involved and give his decision to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at which hour the parties would attend.

Mr. Tomlinson made an application to the Court in relation to the custody of his client until the termination of the case, and suggested that the best disposition of her would be to put her in the custody of her husband.

His Honor declined to accede to this suggestion, but directed that the prisoner should be placed in the charge of Mrs. Foster, matron of the female department of the City Prison, until the termination of the case.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Junior Exhibition of the New-York University—Orations—Webster Prize, &c.

The Junior Exhibition of the University was given yesterday at the chapel of the University, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. The chapel, too limited by far for the requirements of the occasion, was densely crowded with friends and others of those who were to participate in the exercises. Young ladies comprised much the largest space of the audience, and by their cheering smiles manifested deep interest in the success of the collegiate orators of the day.

Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the University, arrayed in the customary silk gown and Oxford cap, presided at the exercises. Seated on the stage were several of the leading clergymen of the City, a number of the Alumni of the University, with the corps of Professors. The music was furnished by DODWORTH's Band.

The exercises opened with prayer by Chancellor FERRIS, after which EDWIN M. FELT gave the introductory oration on "The Literary Character of the Age of Elizabeth."

"OLIVER CROMWELL" formed the subject of the next oration, by WILLIAM STARLING. It was recited with unusual energy and distinctness of enunciation.

An oration on "The Power of the Press" was next recited by CHARLES OPDYKE. The oration was well written, and delivered with pleasing effect.

"The Crusades" was the subject of the next oration, by WM. OPDYKE. The oration descanted in its limited space ably upon the various Crusades to the Holy Land, and their attendant results, and educed as a grand lesson taught by them that fanaticism was no part of religion, and that it was utterly futile to attempt to coerce to do right.

The next speaker was W. J. WHEELRIGHT, on "Young America." His delivery was easy, off-hand, and well adapted to the nature of the subject. He was interrupted with frequent applause.

"The Ideal of True Manhood," by IRA W. STEWARD, was an oration marked by unusual elegance of composition, and was delivered with effective grace and power. The true ideal of manhood could only be conceived as coexistent with the following elementary forces, correct moral principles, lofty aspirations, and fixedness of purpose. The speaker cited the careers of ALEXANDER, NAPOLEON and BYRON, showing how utterly, for want of proper combination of the elementary principles alluded to, their lives utterly failed, as far as the completion of a grand noble mission was concerned.

"The Oratory of MIRABEAU," an oration by CHAS. H. VAN BRUNT, was delivered with great animation.

"War," by ANDREW GRAY BRADFORD, formed the subject of the concluding oration. It was written with much force, but in delivery lacked appropriate energy.

The Webster prize to be given to the best orator of the occasion was presented to IRA W. STEWARD.

The exercises closed with a benediction.

Meeting of the Associationists of the North American Phalanx.

An adjourned meeting of this Association took place on Thursday evening, at No. 555 Broadway. About a hundred persons, including some ladies, were present. Mr. TOWNSEND stated the objects of the meeting. After consultation with several individuals friendly to the Association, it was determined to call a special meeting to ascertain what measures would best promote the immediate interests of the North American Phalanx. He said that the Association had realized several important results—it had demonstrated the practicability of organizing families in a unitary household. Some who have attempted to start a friendly interest have thought it would be well to set on foot agencies to procure subscriptions, the subscribers receiving stock in proportion to the amount contributed. The present domain is equal to the wants of eighty families, or of four hundred persons. A less number would fail as an exemplification of the system.

It had also been proposed to allow some persons to have only board, they renting apartments for their own private business; and it was thought this expedient would serve as a source of income to the body, while it held out inducements and opportunity for a closer union of individuals with the Association.

Another proposition had been the formation of a Committee whose object should be the introduction of young farmers from the country.

To accomplish these purposes, and for their full discussion, it had been proposed to organize here a social meeting, having fixed appointments, for the examination of all social questions.

These were the outlines of what had been proposed.

Mr. CHARLES SEARS said the North American Phalanx had never taken any steps to put itself prominently before the public. They had been charged with exclusiveness, as men of a single idea.

Their reasons for silence were conclusive with themselves at the time. They felt they were undertaking a wide departure from existing social forms. Society had a diseased development, and the only valid reason for departure from the step by step mode of return on the way of progress was to be found in the fact that desperate conditions justify departure from ordinary sanctioned efforts. The way out of the labyrinth of prevailing disorder seemed to them pretty plain. To this end disciplined people are necessary, and if such can be secured, then to their own convictions the problem is solved already.

Perhaps but few lessons—lines by fire—the proposed departures would not have been suggested; departures which certainly will remove the objection of too exclusive attachment to any single mode of development.

Mr. SEARS then explained that the North American Phalanx was organized as an Association in 1843, and commenced operations on their present domain the ensuing year. The land (673 acres) had been exhausted by tenant husbandry—on the soil had to be created. But the means of doing this existed upon the spot; 40,000 lands of marl had been dug—a material which had proved of great commercial and agricultural value.

During the earlier years of the existence of the Association, the income and profit were small. Their present standard, (taking agriculture as the basis,) is 90 cents per day, (from which they pay expenses,) and for two or three years preceding the last, they had made a profit of 15 to 18 per cent. upon this rate. They commenced operations with a subscription of less than $6,000, and their property (including all claims) amounts to $100,000 at the close of the last fiscal year. He might remark that the association, disowning the distinction of sex, affords to women great facilities. He thought the success of the movement in favor of Woman's Rights would leave them just where they were—the possession of the abstract right of voting at the polls would seldom be exercised, and be found of little advantage. Whereas in associations, the effort of combined industry would be fairly tried. Their domestic and social life had thus far proved very satisfactory, and they had outlived the doubt on the question of permanency.

A calamitous fire had left a population of about eighty members but partially employed—the proportion of non-producers had been found too large. It had been suggested to sell a portion of the land, and reorganize within more limited means. Slow as their progress might seem, in no instance has any community of mixed members progressed so steadily and so well.

It had been said that men might work in concert, but that females would not do so. That objection had been demonstrated by experiment to be futile. They had commenced with inadequate means, and hoping to lessen debt in each succeeding year, it could not have been anticipated that this difficulty should have carried them over the unexpected fire which destroyed property worth $14,000. They would need an annual production of $25,000, and it needed only combined effort to overcome the effect of disasters which no human forethought could have anticipated.

Mr. HOSMER thought a revival of public faith seemed probable—agitation was necessary—it was the secret of life in physical nature. No man can doubt that the movement is in a good direction, and that facts and details are productive demonstrating the expediency of the plan. The speaker adverted strongly to the demonstration that women and children can live together pleasantly in community. Brute force was not their plan with children as with the world at large—all wide social reforms must include, if they do not begin, with children. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Mr. RAYMOND despise the humbug of BARNUM. He however, confesses he—he is not ashamed of what he dood. Now all those condemnat

Robbery of a Bank Messenger.

Yesterday at the Mayor's office, Edward Smith, clerk employed in the office of the Commercial Bank, Broadway, charged Mr. Thomas Ryan, of No. 1 Pine-street, with robbing him of a pocket-book containing $1,000 in bank bills, on the night of the 15th inst. Smith, it appears, called at Ryan's office, and he (Ryan) left the office, for the South Ferry, at 9 o'clock. Officer Mathews, Special Officer Thompson, came in, and he (Mathews) found the pocket-book. The accused was committed by Judge Osborne, for trial.

Robbery of Clothes.

At 5 o'clock, on Thursday morning, Officer Bright of the Tenth Ward Police, in company with Officer Smith, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, arrested a man named Thomas Ryan, on Cherry-street, near Jackson. He had in his possession a large bag of clothes, which he claimed as his property, but could not give them a satisfactory account of how he came by them. On being taken to the Tenth Ward station-house, it was shown by some of the officers present at the arrest, that they belonged to Mr. Robert Sommers, of No. 11 Rutgers-place, who had been robbed from the premises the night before. On further examination, it was found that Ryan had entered the house, and had hid himself in the cellar, where he was found by Officer Bright, who gave the alarm to his partner, Mr. Smith, of the Twenty-fourth Ward. The value of the articles stolen, was $100. The accused was committed by order by Judge Osborne.

Charged with Keeping a House of Ill-Fame.

A widow lady residing in Rivington-street, was yesterday charged by Mr. John Bowman, of No. 403 Fourth-street, with keeping a house of ill-fame, or a house of assignation, in the vicinity of his place of business. The only witness, besides Bowman, was Fanny Alexander, who had lived servant with the defendant. The evidence is not in her position; but the charge appears to be deemed by matter, Judge Osborne continued on Monday.

New Mayor Wood is Looked upon Abroad

The New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin has the following appreciation of our new Mayor:

The Mayor of New York has won an enviable reputation as a vigilant, fearless and efficient municipal magistrate. His power was exercised for good, and, and by universal consent he is held up as a model magistrate. There is scarcely a city in the Union that would be but not profited by a Mayor of such stamp. Mr. Wood, we believe, is a native of New-York, and has lived all his life in the city. He is a man of great ability, of great energy, of great decision of character, and of great popularity. Every instance of a city would therefore like to see the counsels of Mayor Wood universally imitated.

New-York, with many other cities in the Union, and New-Orleans in particular, has for years been suffering from the ruinous consequences of bad laws, or the bad administration of good laws. On one of the other of these cities we are in northern the terrible disorder, crime and general lawlessness, that characterize the history of most or all of our large city governments.

The city charter of New-York, by repeated efforts of the Legislature, has been made perhaps best representation of any charter that we know of. But what does the best charter amount to? Of what avail is the best charter, if the laws of New-York are not enforced? The municipal laws of New-York are good, only to intimate, and yet, in fact, New-York has been for years and still has very bad laws. On being taken in charge, West Street-house, it was shown by some officers present at the arrest, that they belonged to Mr. Robert Sommers, of No. 11 Rutgers-place, who had been robbed from the house night. On further examination, it was found that Mr. Bowman, of No. 403 Fourth-street, was robbed in the same way. Yet, have Hotchkiss authority and quietly to the evidence and the circumstances of counsel, and if you have the new directions I have given you in view when you take the question that, I have no doubt your decision will be satisfactory to the Court and to the parties.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Belknap vs. Mayor, &c.—Motion granted.

Before Hon. Justice Garvin.

Mitchell vs. Hyde.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Before Hon. Justice Barnard.

REFERENCE MOTIONS ABOVE TO BE HELD—A RECEIVER AFFIRMED.

Sisson vs. Jones et al.—Mr. George Sisson, with others, holding mortgages on the household and hotel furniture of the Brevoort House in the Fifth-avenue, of this City, owned by Mr. Curtis Jones. On the 15th of March last, Mr. Sisson procured from the Court an order to show cause why a receiver of such property should not be appointed. Subsequently, a temporary injunction was issued.

A motion that such receiver be appointed was made before the Court yesterday. The defendants, who, with the exception of Mr. Jones, are mortgagees with the plaintiff, appear by their counsel, and an order was granted and signed by their counsel, that an order should be issued for the appointment of a receiver, as the parties to be indicated. Only the receiver, Mr. F. Kane, one of the mortgagees, who at present holds the keys of the house, was appointed by each parties, but Mr. Kane, Mr. Townsend, who holds the first mortgage, was finally entered and entered.

It was stated in the evidence of the deponents that the furniture was purchased last January at a cost of $[illegible] and was mortgaged for $[illegible] to $[illegible] lots of the most rich and costly description.

An order was also made that the amount of damages to be assessed. This is a great mistake. It should have, or have, through personal or partisan, but should find a legal measurement to compensate the plaintiff for the injury done to the property by his injunction, or failure to enjoin. The Court, in the case, instructs the jury, will not give your verdict, if you have heard all the evidence you have heard, but have taken down, and can, and if necessary, will be signed off in print. Counsel in consultation with your verdict by the Court, and his interest has passed away. You have listened attentively and quietly to the evidence and the arguments

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Sullivan-Street M. E. Church—Sermon Sunday and Amity-sts. Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., will preach in the Church SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The third of the series of sermons on Sabbath evening will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING by Rev. R. Hatfield, of Brooklyn. Subject—*The relief-ship of the Scriptures for the purpose for which they were written.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock, and seats provided for strangers.

☞ Sabbath Evenings in Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth.—The fourth of the series of discourses will be Preached on next SABBATH EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WILLIAM HAMILTON, Formerly of the Royal Institution, Belfast, Ireland, and late Professor in Hanover College, Indiana. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

☞ Rev. Fred. Wm. M Greene, of Princeton, N. J., will preach the 10th of the Annual Course of Sabbath Evening sermons before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, TO-MORROW EVENING, April 1, in Rev. Dr. McELROY'S Church, *West 14th st., at 7½ o'clock. Young men generally are invited to attend.* B. LORD, Chairman.

☞ Laight-street Church, corner of Laight and Varick-sts.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT. Text in the evening, Galatians, 4th chapter, 28th verse, "Now we, brethren, as Isaac was the children of promise." Sacrament of the Supper, Communion service, after the sermon, preceded the grace that was given unto me, they gave to me and Barnabas the right hand of fellowship, that we should go unto the heathen."

☞ Rev. T. L. Cuyler—Will deliver the next of his discourses on Scripture Characters, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in Market-st. Church, near East Broadway. Subject for to-morrow evening—*Daniel—A pattern for Young Men.* On the following Sabbath evening—*Sampson, shorn and shaken.*

☞ Trinity M. E. Church.—Rev. H. MATTISON, the Pastor, will preach, as usual, at Centennial Hall, corner of 5th-st. and 5th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The morning sermon will be the first of four Sabbath morning discourses on the *Resurrection of the Dead.* Evening discourse on the Second Coming of Christ.

☞ Rev. Spencer L. Finney—Pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, at present worshipping in the Medical College, Crosby-st., near Spring. Regular service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ o'clock P. M. Parents are invited to send their children.

☞ Notice.—Divine service will be held at National Hall, 44th-st., between 8th and 9th-ave., every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JOHN BEARD (Jean-st.) will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, April 1, and Rev. PETER GORDON in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ A Course of Sermons to the Young.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector of St Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, will preach to the Young in the Church of St Ephphatha, Fifth-st., between Bond and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 1. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ D. V.—Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach in the Hall corner Court and Sackett-sts. (entrance in Sackett-st.) South Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, April 1. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. A. B. Van Nest, Jr., will deliver the Sixteenth, and closing Lecture of the Season, before the Young People's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church in Sixth-st., near 6th-av., next SABBATH EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o'clock. All young people are invited to attend.

☞ Williamsburg.—*The Rich Man and Lazarus.*—Rev. WM. W. KING will preach on the above subject, in the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 5th-sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning subject, *The Sunday School.*

☞ Norfolk-street M. E. Church.—Sermon in the morning, at 10 o'clock, on *O Thou of Little Faith.* Evening, at 7½ o'clock, *The Bibleon Popish Infallibility, Forging Ancient Spirit Revelations.* Preaching at 3 P. M., by Rev. W. U. NORRIS, of Forsyth-st M. E. Church.

☞ Rev. Mr. Thompson, of New-York, will preach in the City Academy, corner of Court and Joralemon-sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o'clock, entrance on Joralemon-st. Friends of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian form of worship are invited to attend.

☞ Henry VIII. and the Church of England.—Rev. Dr. TIFFANY will lecture on the above, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in North 6th-st Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg. Also morning and afternoon services at the usual hours.

☞ The Precursor of Christ's Second Coming will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Mystery of God finished.* Rev. 10 7. All who feel interested in coming events are invited to hear.

☞ Rev. R. W. Dickinson, D. D., will preach in Westminster Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-ave., to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. I. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-st.—The pastor, R. E. ROBINSON, will preach a sermon on *The Infallibility of the Church of Rome, as Compared with the Scriptures.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Hoboken.—The Installation services of Rev. CHAS. PARKER, as Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Hoboken, will take place next SABBATH EVENING, April 1, in Odd Fellows' Hall. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ H. L. Harding will preach at St Luke's Hall, corner of Grove and Hudson-sts., entrance on Grove-st., on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. and at 7½ P. M. Also, at 10½ A. M. corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts.

☞ Twentieth-street Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th-ave. Preaching as usual, TO-MORROW, by Rev. JONATHAN CHAPLIN. Morning at 10½ o'clock; afternoon, 3 o'clock, on Sunday, April 1, 1855.

☞ Rev. Nicholas E. Smith—Of Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY (to-morrow) in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene-sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Rev Thomas Dewitt, D. D.—Will deliver the sixth Discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Catholic Apostolic Church, 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-av. Evangelist preaching every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects affecting all.

☞ Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., of this City, will preach at the McDougal-st. Church, (Mr. DUNBAR'S) TO-MORROW, April 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Sabbath Evenings in Rutgers-street Church.—Sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE of this City.

☞ Rev. Sidney A. Carey—Will preach in the 5th-av Baptist Chapel, near 20th-st., TO-MORROW, April 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Broadway Tabernacle.—Rev DAVID B. COE, will preach, TO-MORROW (Sunday) P. M., at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Hegeman, Clark & Co., late Rushton, Clark & Co.—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—It is now about seven years since we introduced this valuable remedy to the notice of the Faculty of New-York and the public, and in that time it has gained a reputation as the best remedy yet discovered for consumption, and unlike all other remedies, while it cures the disease it gives strength and flesh to the patient. It was Mr. Clark and not Rushton who superintended its manufacture in Newfoundland, and since Mr. Rushton's death it is prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors of Rushton, Clark & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 375 and 511 Broadway.

☞ Ladies, Call in the Morning, if you would avoid the crowd at HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 436 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

We are selling splendid Gaiter Boots and Shoes for ladies, misses and children, of all colors, very cheap.
Gaiters from $1 50 to $2 50 per pair.
Slippers, Ties and Buskins, $1 to $1 50 per pair.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT.
Nos. 436 Broadway and 44 Howard-st.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 20 years's standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scurs, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country.—Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used, on receiving a Letter, (post paid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 2 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Scotch Ale—Muir & Son's sparkling Edinburg ale, Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's India pale ale, Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s London brown stout and porter, in casks of 3 dozen pints, all in superior order, for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 455 Broadway.

☞ John C. Moseman, MERCHANT TAILOR, formerly at No. 280 Wooster-st., and late with D. Devlin & Co., Broadway, has removed to No. 65 Nassau-st., up stairs, where he would be happy to see his friends and customers.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ A Rare Opportunity for a Man of Energy and Business Tact.—The established Oyster Saloon and Oyster saloon under the Musical Building, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Anthony-st., to let. The present lease expires next month. This establishment is admirably fitted up, and in addition to Hookers and oyster vault, with the adjoining of Croton water and gas, has a carving room fitted with a set of waiters and other appurtenances, together with three and private rooms for dinner or supper parties. The premises is in close contiguity to the City Hall, the Broadway and other popular civic institutions, and must, under good management, become the most popular establishment in the City. Apply to W. A. MOFFAT, Broadway.

☞ I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will hold the Annual session, in the room in Odd Fellows' Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, April 2, at 7½ o'clock. By order
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

☞ Beauty Lost.—Army officers, soldiers, boatsmen, naval officers, seamen, mechanics, every ale-to and drolle man, and Indians, (or their descendants, which is a minor children,) who served in any part of the United States, are entitled to a land warrant for 160 acres. All persons entitled will, by addressing us, receive the proper form of application, and we will obtain their warrants for a moderate charge. Our arrangements with the Department at Washington afford us unusual facility for the prompt return of warrants. Claims should be left with us as early as possible. Land warrants bought and sold. DRAKE & BRADFORD, 29 Wall-st.
REFERENCES—Union Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Bowery Bank.

☞ Scarlet Fever.—Put a small quantity of J. B. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR in a saucer, over a bowl of heated water; the atmosphere of the room will soon become impregnated with the delightful blended aroma of the Olive and of the Pine, which will materially aid the recovery of the patient, and completely disinfect the air of the chamber, thereby preventing the spread of the disease. Sold at No. 4 New-st., and by
J. MILHAU, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

☞ Rich & Co.'s Saleratus or Saleratus.—WILDER'S PATENT will Powder Proof Locks that never have been picked. Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books or papers have been consumed in them. They have been tested in *accidental* fires one hundred and eighty-two times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 164 and 166 Water-st., the only makers of safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents. Also by their Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, near Dey-st.

☞ Superior Fruit Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 20,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, including Evergreens, *for immediate embellishment.* These superior trees are such as can seldom be obtained at any price. Priced Catalogues at No. 152 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

☞ Colds, Coughs and Sore Throats.—Use J. B. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, which is inhaled and applied, and is not taken. Pamphlets of 16 octavo pages, containing a large number of very recent certificates, from well-known prominent citizens of New-York and vicinity, can be had gratis. Sold at No. 4 New-st., and by
J. MILHAU, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Physician who possesses a prescription that proved effectual in restoring him to health in a few days after years of suffering from general Nervous debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send it free anywhere on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Dr. ED. WILLIAMS, 60 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, NY.

☞ Kansas Ho!—The NEW-YORK KANSAS LEAGUE will send a train from this City for Kansas, April 10. Tickets can be procured at reduced rates, by making immediate application to GEO. WALTER, General Superintendent, No. 110 Broadway, 3d floor, New-York.

☞ Teachers' Association.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education. JOHN B. FANNING, President.
B. M. BERRIE, Secretary.

☞ Miracles and Naturalism.—Rev. H. R. NYE will lecture on the *Miracles of the N. T.*, in the Universalist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Electrotyping! — Electrotyping!! — A. H. JOCELYN'S New-York wood engraving and electrotype establishment, Nos 83 and 60 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

☞ For Sale.—Full files of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the months of February and March, 1855. Address HELMAGH, this office.

☞ Splendid Signs—By ALBERTUS, No. 7 Broad-st.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF HENRY SHAYLER, *who left England in the year 1830, he is requested to communicate with his sister* ANN. Address Mrs. ANN DIXON, Post-office, Stretford, New Road, Manchester, England.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE GREAT REVOLUTIONARY ROMANCE AT LAST.
KATE AYLESFORD,
A STORY OF THE REFUGEES.
BY CHARLES J. PETERSON,
Author of "Cruising in the Last War," etc.

Those who have seen the advance copies of this work are emphatic in its commendation and praise. Several of the Philadelphia papers pronounce it one of the most thrilling, absorbing and powerful stories ever penned. But although stirring in incidents, it has no exaggerated passion. Its style is singularly pure and beautiful, and its characters are natural portraitures.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

From what is known of the author's ability, and especially of his talent of presenting revolutionary reminiscences in the most interesting form, we expected a rich treat in this fiction, as well as a faithful embodiment of the history of the refugees of New Jersey. Nor have we been disappointed. The heroine is sketched most artistically, and fairly stands before the reader a thing of life. One of the great beauties of the story is, the characters are never unnatural, nor the incidents improbable; and yet, from the minute descriptions thrown around them, the most thrilling interest is awakened. The narrative grows more and more absorbing also as it proceeds. It is on all hands pronounced the ablest original novelletto published for many years, and justly places its author at the very head of the popular romance writers of the day in this country. This is saying a good *deal, but we think the public, on the perusal of the story,* will agree with us that our commendation is not exaggerated.

Complete in one large volume, 12mo. Price, in cloth, $1 25; in paper binding, $1.
T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.
BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 131 Nassau-st., N. Y.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE.
BY MISS AUSTEN,
Author of "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," "Mansfield Park," "Persuasion," &c., &c.

In one vol. 12mo.; cloth 75c., paper 50c.

The spirit, ease, and the refined humor of Miss Austen's style have rarely been equaled. She is emphatically the novelist of home, and she was the founder of the domestic school of novels, in which she has never been excelled. The delight of the novel readers of the early part of the present century, she still enjoys an extended and enviable reputation. BUNCE & BROTHER,
No. 134 Nassau-st.

"There is nothing more purely American, which the latest posterity will not willingly let die."—*Edward Everett.*

NOW READY,
LIONEL LINCOLN,
Being the Ninth Volume of the new and improved edition of the entire works of
J. FENIMORE COOPER,

With all his latest Corrections and Revisions, entitled THE PEOPLE'S EDITION. A Volume will be published on the 1st and 15th of every month until the series is completed. Elegantly printed on superior paper manufactured for this edition, and bound in embossed cloth, in a tasteful and uniform style. Price of each volume, $1.

The Volumes already issued, are "The Pilot," "The Borve," "The Spy," "Wing-and-Wing," "Wish-Ton-Wish," Wyandotté," "Home as Found," and "The Water Witch."

Orders executed by all the principal booksellers.
From the Hartford Courant.

This edition of Cooper's Novels is a very acceptable one to the American public. It enables those who have not been supplied with these standard works, of which every American is so proud, to obtain copies at a cheap rate, and in a uniform shape. No better opportunity will ever be presented, probably, of obtaining an elegant and complete set edition at such a price. We exhort all who wish to furnish their libraries with Cooper's Works to seize the present opportunity.
Published by
STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

NEW JUVENILE MUSIC.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE YOUNG SHAWM.

A collection of School Music. By WM. B. BRADBURY. 160 pp. Price 37½ cents.

The features of this new book are:

1. A Brief Elementary Course, in which tunes and songs in the body of the work are referred to, instead of mere "Exercises," printed in the Elementary Department.
2. MUSICAL NOTATION IN A NUTSHELL; or, "Things to be Taught;" furnishing to the teacher a synopsis of such subjects as he will need to introduce from lesson to lesson.
3. A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW JUVENILE MUSIC.

The reputation of the author, and his great success in previous similar works, will be a sufficient guarantee of the adaptedness of this work to its intended purposes. As the result of more ripened experience, and prepared under peculiar advantages in respect to the amount of material at hand, it is hoped the YOUNG SHAWM will be found the most useful and pleasant of the author's juvenile works. A single copy will be sent to any teacher by mail, post paid, on receipt of the wholesale price, 25 cents.

Also, just published,
ROOT'S MUSICAL ALBUM,
A new and complete Vocal Text Book, and collection of New Music, for Academies, High Schools, Seminaries, &c. By Geo. F. Root, author of "The Academy Vocalist," "The Flower Queen," &c. Price 62½ cents.
Published by MASON BROTHERS,
No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

THE VILLAINOUS GUARDIAN:
OR, THE ADVENTURER'S RETURN.

Is given in this week's YANKEE PRIVATEER. Also, more of that interesting Tale, entitled
THE ARCTIC CRUSOE.
Showing the wonderful adventures of
A SAILOR BOY ON THE ICE.
Lots of Anecdotes, Poetry, Stories, News.
MAMMON vs. DIVINITY.
Kate Allen. Granny's Story.
SEA YARNS FOR LAND LUBBERS.

The YANKEE PRIVATEER is sold by newsmen at four cents. Agency, No. 123 Nassau-st.
ROSS, JONES AND TOUSEY,
Newsmen and Booksellers.

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE—CUPPER'S SPAIR BUILDERS' GUIDE.....$4 to $5
ALLYN'S RITUAL OF FREE MASONRY.....$6 50
PLATO ON THE SOUL'S IMMORTALITY.....1 00
PHYSICAL THEORY OF ANOTHER LIFE.....1 00
LACAN BY COTTON.....25
THE GENTLE SHEPHERD.....1 00
ROCHEFOUCALD'S MAXIMS.....1 00
FAREE'S DIFFICULTIES AND INFIDELITY.....1 00
W. GOWANS, No. 179 Fulton-st.

HALL'S APRIL JOURNAL OF HEALTH—Contents: Popular Fallacies—Morning Walks Recommended—Night Air—Why Knickerbockers Live Long—To Travel Safely—What shall we Eat and Drink—Natural Death—Our changing Climate—Social Parasites—Danger of Newspaper Reading—Reviews—Notices, &c.
STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE AND HARPER'S STORY BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHERS PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

CONTENTS.

VISITS TO THE CATACOMBS OF ROME. By Geo. W. Greene.
Illustrated by Twenty-eight Engravings.
DARIEN EXPLORING EXPEDITION. By J. T. Headley.
Illustrated by Three Engravings.
THE DOG, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.
Illustrated by Nineteen Engravings.
SOME ACCOUNT OF A CONSULATE.
THE LOST SON OF ICHABOD ARMSTRONG.
LADY BLESSINGTON AND COUNT D'ORSAY.
THE SECOND BABY.
THE NEWCOMES. By W. M. Thackeray.
With Five Illustrations by Doyle.
CHAPTER LII. Family Secrets.
CHAPTER LIII. In which Kissmas fall out.
CHAPTER LIV. Has a Tragical Ending.
THE PARADISE OF BACHELORS AND THE TARTARUS OF MAIDS.
THE HIGHWAYMAN'S BRIDAL.
VAMPYRES.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
LITERARY NOTICES.
Books of the Month.
COMICALITIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.
ILLUSTRATIONS—A Hard Case.—Great Boon to the Public.—Spring Fashions for Ladies.—Spring Fashions for Gentlemen.
FASHIONS FOR APRIL.
ILLUSTRATIONS (Furnished by Brodie in advance of their appearance).—Morning Robe.—Mantillas.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at TWO DOLLARS each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Nine Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars a year.

II.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS FOR APRIL.

A MONTHLY SERIES OF NARRATIVES, BIOGRAPHIES and TALES, for the Instruction and Entertainment of the Young. By JACOB ABBOTT. Embellished with numerous and beautiful Engravings.

NOW READY.

I. BRUNO; OR, LESSONS OF FIDELITY, PATIENCE AND SELF-DENIAL, TAUGHT BY A DOG.

II. WILLIE AND THE MORTGAGE: SHOWING HOW MUCH MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED BY A BOY.

III. THE STRAIT GATE; OR, THE RULE OF EVOLUTION FROM HEAVEN.

IV. THE LITTLE LOUVRE; OR, THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' GALLERY OF PICTURES.

V. FRANK; OR, THE PHILOSOPHY OF TRICKS AND MISCHIEF.

It is the design of the Publishers to render this in every way the most attractive and valuable series for the Young ever offered to the Public. They are confident that they *have facilities for giving to it that wide circulation which* will warrant them in expending upon it all the resources of typographical and illustrative art. The illustrations will be numerous, and in all respects equal to those furnished in "Harper's Magazine." The successive numbers of the "Story Books" will embrace a variety of subjects and different styles of composition, including narratives, dialogues, descriptive essays and entertaining stories of a character to interest and delight the youthful mind, while imparting information that will be important in subsequent life. It will be the constant aim of the Author to furnish a series of volumes adapted to family reading. He hopes so to combine the presentation of important and interesting facts with the circulation of sound principles in taste, morals and religion, that the "Story Books" shall form a welcome and efficient aid in the work of home education. Though not intended to be of exclusively religious character, they will be so far designed to exert a moral and religious influence on the minds of the readers, as to adapt them to the use of Sabbath School Libraries.

TERMS.

Each number of "Harper's Story Books" will contain 108 pages, in small quarto form, very beautifully illustrated, and printed on superfine calendered paper.

The Series may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, and Postmasters, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. Subscriptions may commence with any Number. The postage upon "Harper's Story Books," which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Two Cents.

Vol. I.—Containing the first three numbers, "Bruno," "Willie," and "*Strait Gate,*" *handsomely bound in muslin.* Price One Dollar.

The two periodicals, "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" and "*Harper's Story Books,*" will be supplied to subscribers at Five Dollars a year, and will be published on the first day of each month.

MARTHA MENDEZ;
OR, THE MISER'S GRAND DAUGHTER.

The great and exciting story of MARTHA MENDEZ, THE MISER'S GRAND DAUGHTER, recently commenced and now in course of publication in
THE MERCHANTS' LEDGER,
is my property, written for me by
THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN,
of this City, and secured for my EXCLUSIVE USE AND DISPOSAL BY COPYRIGHT. It can only be obtained in the columns of the MERCHANTS' LEDGER, the two first instalments being in the editions of March 24th and 31st. The third part will be found in the LEDGER of April 7th, which will be ready on Tuesday next the 3d instant, and for sale by all news agents. Back numbers to be had at the office, No. 139 Nassau-st., and at the periodical depots.
R. BONNER,
Publisher Merchants' Ledger, No. 139 Nassau-st.

NEW FRENCH READING BOOK,
PUBLISHED BY IVISON & PHINNEY, NEW-YORK
THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON—In French—By ALEXANDER DUMAS—With Notes, References and Conversational Exercises, by Prof. FASQUELLE author of "New French Course," "Colloquial Reader," &c., &c. Price 50 cents.

One of the most interesting books for advanced scholars in French ever published. Teachers are invited to examine this and the other books of Prof. Fasquelle, whose French Course has gone through twenty-three editions, and has been republished in England.
From the Troy Budget.

Not only a readable history of Napoleon, but admirably adapted to the purposes of instruction in the French language....This method, with the aid of a teacher, can hardly fail to acquaint the pupil in familiarity with the idiomatic and colloquial forms of the language. It is the third book in Fasquelle's series, whose "method" is becoming very popular; to students who have acquired some little proficiency, this will prove a highly interesting volume.
From the New-York Independent.

Dr. Fasquelle, of the University of Michigan, has prepared a fine edition of Dumas' Napoleon, which combines the advantages of a stirring biography to incite the student, a good French style, and grammatical and critical exercises and annotations. It follows the author's valuable French Reader.
From Professor Aug. D. Oneille, Philadelphia.

I have warmly recommended it to all my pupils, and am sure it will be generally adopted by them.

The above, or any of I. & P.'s publications, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price, and their Descriptive Catalogue of Educational Text Books sent free, prepaid
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Publishers, No. 172 Fulton-st.

A NEW NOVEL, BY JULIA KAVANAGH.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, Will publish on the 5th April,
GRACE LEE,
BY JULIA KAVANAGH,
Author of "Madeleine," "Daisy Burns," &c.
In one vol. 12mo. 400 pages. Price $1.

Of all the idea by this accomplished writer, no one will be read with more pleasure than "Grace Lee." Its eloquent style, the grandeur of its characters, and the powerful as well as gentle so fully delineated, awaken an absorbing interest to its perusal. The truthfulness, the firmness of principle possessed by the kind spirit of the heroine and power of man's will guided by rectitude of purpose to triumph over obstacles, have been displayed with more effect than in these pages.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED, BY THE SAME AUTHOR:
DAISY BURNS—12mo., 2 vols. paper, 75 cents; or in 1 vol. cloth, $1.
NATHALIE—2 vols. paper, 75 cts.; or in 1 vol. cloth, $1.
WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY—1 vol. 12mo.; cloth 75c.

LAUGHING IS GOOD FOR ALL.
Now Ready for Everybody:
THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITION OF
HANDY ANDY;
THE FUNNY IRISHMAN.
By that lovely writer,
SAMUEL LOVER, ESQ.

This is the only complete edition in the trade. Price, in paper, illustrated, 50 cents. Published by
A. BURKE, Buffalo, New-York.
New-York trade supplied by the Agents, at No. 128 Nassau-st. ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY.

THE RIVAL ROBBERS,
OR
THE GREEN RIDERS OF THE BLACK FOREST.

An exciting romance is concluded in this week's UNCLE SAMUEL. Also, poetry, stories.
A DEAD MAN'S SHOES;
A Russian Tale. The Blighted Scholar. Liberty.
THE MURDER AT THE INN.

UNCLE SAMUEL is sold at 4 cents, by all newsmen. Agency, No. 128 Nassau-st. ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY.

FIFTH EDITION OF MRS. STEPHENS' NEW BOOK,
HAGAR, THE MARTYR;
OR, PASSION AND REALITY.

The Times, in speaking of this book, says: "It is one of the most exciting and thrilling romances ever published in this country." PETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
For sale by all booksellers.

A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS.
Published This Day,
HOUSEHOLD SONGS AND OTHER POEMS.
By Mrs. H. B. G. ABBY, of Buffalo.
1 Elmo. vol. Price 75 cents.
J. C. DERBY, No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S LATEST BOOKS.

DE MARVEL'S FUDGE BOUNCE. 2 vols. 5th edition.
N. P. WILLIS' IDLEWILD. 1 vol. 12mo. 2d edition.
CONYBEARE AND HOWSON'S LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL. 2 vols. 8vo. 2d edition.
LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES. 1 vol. 8vo. 2d edition.
MYRTLE WREATH. By MINNIE MYRTLE. 1 vol. 2d edition.
LIFE OF ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D. D. By Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D. 1 vol. 4th edition.

NEW BOOKS NEARLY READY.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. By G. WHEELER. 1 vol. 12mo.
EMINENT ORATORS AND STATESMEN. By D. *A. HIRELL. 1 vol. 8vo.*
THE BAG BAG, &c. By N. P. WILLIS. 1 vol. 8vo.
LIFE OF ALEXANDER MOLEOD, D. D. By Rev. J. N. McLEOD. 1 vol. 8vo.
THE ENGLISH WOMAN IN RUSSIA. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.
MEMOIR OF S. S. VERENTIES. By Rev. G. L. PRENTISS, D. D.
JOY AND CARE. A Book for Young Mothers. By Mrs. TYTLER. 1 vol. 12mo.
MY FATHER'S HOUSE; *OR, THE HEAVEN OF* THE BIBLE. By Rev. J. M. MACDONALD. 1 vol. 12mo.
CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK
COMMON PLEAS REPORTS,
BY E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counselor at Law.

The rapid sale of these Reports has made it impossible heretofore to supply the orders of the trade or of individuals. The undersigned are now, however, prepared to deliver the work promptly to those who have not been able to obtain it.

The volume embraces decisions of interest and importance upon A GREAT VARIETY OF LEGAL QUESTIONS, together with PRACTICE CASES, the LAW OF APPEALS, proceedings in the MARINE and JUSTICES' COURTS, and about 150 pages on the MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.

The whole forms a volume of some 850 pages, including a HISTORY OF THE COURT AND OF THE JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE, from 1823 to 1846.

Price $6 50. For sale by
J. R. HALSTED, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.
W. C. LITTLE & CO., State-st., Albany, and by LAW BOOKSELLERS generally.

ROMANISM AS IT WOULD BE!
Now Ready,
THE SATANIC PLOT:
OR, AWFUL CRIMES OF POPERY,
IN HIGH AND LOW PLACES.
Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty.

This work is not a flashy essay, but does a in stern facts. "Facts are the arguments of God; he who wars against facts wars against God."

It is a large 8vo. Pamphlet, nicely trimmed, with spendidly illuminated covers, and beautifully illustrated with well executed and graphic engravings.

Price 25 cents.

100 Book Agents wanted to sell the above. Terms liberal, sales sure, and profits large. For particulars address HALL & BROTHER, Nos. 116 and 117 Nassau st., New-York.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.
FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW VOLUME.
CONTENTS FOR APRIL.

That other Public.	The Black Sea Five Centuries Ago.
The Secret of the Well.	The Chinese Adam.
Tails to Servants	Fern Pungens.
Sir John Franklin and his Crew.	Very Amiable.
Obsolete Cookery	An Old Scholar.
Gaslight Fairies.	*The Roving Englishman.*
The Hill of Gold.	Convicts, English and French.
Fifty-two, Wrotheley-place.	Fire from a California Fire.
Vampyres.	My Confession
Mr. Pope's Friend.	Prince Bull; a Funny Tale.
Buyers.	A Bottle of Champagne.

The Tenth Volume now ready. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 75.
Terms, $3 per year, or 25 cents per number. For this sum sent free of postage.
DIX & EDWARDS,
Formerly J. A. DIX.
Trade supplied by DEXTER & BROTHER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.
CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT NATIONS COMPARED. 1 vol 8vo., $1 50.
BOOK OF LEVITICUS. By Rev. JOHN CUMMINGS. 1 vol. 12mo., 75 cents.
SIGNS OF TIMES. By Rev. JOHN CUMMINGS. 1 vol. 12mo., 75 cents.
WALDEN; OR, LIFE IN THE WOODS. 1 vol. 12mo., $1.
HOPE CAMPBELL; OR, KNOW THYSELF. 1 vol. 12mo., 75 cents.
INVENTOR'S GUIDE. By MOORE. 1 vol. 12mo., $1 25.
KATE AYLESFORD. 1 vol. 12mo., $1 25.
NEW EDITION.
LONG LOOK AHEAD. Price $1 25.
J. C. DERBY, No. 119 Nassau-st.

HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA,
FROM ITS DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Comprising also a full description of its climate, surface, soil, rivers, towns, beasts, birds, fishes, state of society, agriculture, commerce, mines, mining, &c., with
A JOURNAL OF THE VOYAGE
From New-York *via* Nicaragua, to San Francisco, and back *via* Panama. With a new and splendid map of the country. By E. S. CAPRON, Counselor at Law.
Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

ANSLIE'S SCOTTISH SONGS.—Published this day—SCOTTISH SONG BALLADS and POEMS. By HEW ANSLIE, author of "The Ingleside," "On Ye, the Tartan," &c., &c. 12mo. cloth, with portrait on steele, price $1.

REMOVAL.—J. S. REDFIELD will remove to No. 24 Beekman-st., where he will be found on and after Monday, M of April next.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS
FOR SPRING SALES.
PINNEO & CO.,
No. 76 Chambers-st., New-York,

HAVE *just opened their Spring importations of Silks, Ribbons,* Trimmings, Crapes, Laces, Embroideries, Flowers, &c., including a general assortment of millinery articles of the most fashionable and recherché styles, which they are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices for cash or short time.

P. & Co., export their own goods, and dealers with them will save the second profit.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Hempstead, New-York, 18 miles from City Hall, in the village of Jamaica, 1 mile from the same, the whole three minutes' walk of the Long-Island and Jamaica Railroad depot, and 1 mile from the Plank-road by Brooklyn, and 1 mile from the Jamaica and Flushing Railroad depot, and 1 mile from the Jamaica and Flushing Plank-road, and 1 mile from the Jamaica and Hempstead Plank-road, and 1 mile from the Jamaica and Hempstead Turnpike, and 1 mile from the Jamaica and Hempstead Railroad depot, and 1 mile from the Jamaica and Hempstead Turnpike, and 1 mile from the Jamaica and Hempstead Plank-road

AUCTION SALES.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE MOST ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE EVER OFFERED.—THIS (Saturday) MORNING at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Madison Square, No. 10 Waverley-place, the most elegant and fashionable assortment of Rosewood Furniture, with a very extensive collection of Oil Paintings, Fine Bronzes, Lectern grand-piano, Gobelin tapestry, and luxury furnishing. THIS (Saturday) MORNING at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Madison Square, No. 10 Waverley-place, the most elegant and fashionable assortment of Rosewood Furniture, with a very extensive collection of Oil Paintings, Fine Bronzes, Lectern grand-piano, Gobelin tapestry, and luxury furnishing, comprising Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Bronzes, Vases, Statuary

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

JAPANESE.

Our Relations with Japan—The Loo-Choo and Japanese Missions—Interesting Statement.

A meeting took place on Friday afternoon at the Mission room of the Methodist Episcopal Society in Mulberry-street, convened chiefly to listen to statements concerning the progress of Christianity in Loo Choo and Japan, from Rev. Dr. BETTELHEIM, who has been engaged since 1845 in missionary labor in that distant part of the world. Among the ministers present we noticed Rev. Dr. KNOX, of the Dutch Reformed Church; Rev. Dr. BARNES and Rev. J. M. REID; Rev. S. MARSHBALE; Rev. O. G. HEADSTROM; Rev. Z. N. LEWIS; Rev. Dr. WEBDON; Rev. Mr. MERCHIN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr. WILSON, Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board, and others.

Rev. Dr. KNOX took the Chair, and Rev. JOHN REID officiated as Secretary. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle, engaged in prayer. After which the Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and introduced Dr. BETTELHEIM.

The reverend speaker commenced by detailing the history of the circumstances under which, through the agency of other well-known friends of the Missions in England, he had been originally sent to Loo-Choo, under the idea that the Island was a dependency of China, which it is not. His wife and children accompanied him, and very graphically he detailed in simple and affecting language his first intercourse with the heathen in that strange land. He told them, through the medium of the Chinese, that "God had sent him"—not that he was sent by any Government or political authority. He thought such a statement, even if true, would have been injurious.

In the course of his address the reverend Doctor said that on his landing in Loo-Choo he was greatly opposed, and many of his valuables were thrown in the sea. However, by patience and perseverance he obtained a good residence in one of the chief temples, and commenced the study of the language. The Government interfered to prevent its acquisition, so that he was obliged to adopt the strangest expedients in order to hear the living language. After several months residence, he was able to address the people in the market place in reference to the great truths of religion. The favor of the Government was propitiated by a few timely presents and then the knowledge of the language was rendered more easy, spite of the guards who were appointed to preclude its possibility. In the years 1846-9, Dr. B. and his family were exposed to dangerous personal attacks, and were obliged to appeal to the English Government, who sent over her H. M. S. *Pilot*. No sooner had she quitted the coast, when a still more murderous attack was made upon the missionary, who was left lying in a public thoroughfare, without consciousness, from their violence. The next ship the English Government sent was the steamer *Reynard*, and her munitions were regarded, so far as the doctor and his family were concerned. But the native befriending the missionary and his religion, were still greatly persecuted, especially one SAICHI-HAMA, who was condemned to a lingering death by beating and gradual starvation. Her Majesty's Government sent next the steamer *Sphynx*, Capt. SHADWELL; and subsequently, Earl GRANVILLE forwarded a dispatch to the doctor, for presentation to the Loo-Choocan authorities, requesting them to tolerate the Christian religion among the natives. Last of all, in 1853, Commodore PERRY, making Napa the rendezvous of his squadron, and the doctor exerting himself to forward the interests of the American Expedition, the result of that visit and the doctor's exertions cannot but be favorable to the interests of Christianity in those quarters.

It appears that Dr. BETTELHEIM has left a successor in charge of his mission premises at Napa, while he is returning to this country partly to secure a school for his children, and also to find support for the extension of the mission. As to the immediate results of the Mission, the Doctor has produced a Grammar, a very voluminous Dictionary, translations of large portions of the Sacred Scriptures, both into the Loo-Choo and Japanese languages, besides other productions of a literary and religious character, which cannot but facilitate the more cordial and desirable relation between the natives and their recently-acquired friends from America. Four natives have been baptized, who walk consistently, and only fear prevents the baptism of more than 50 others.

During the period of his residence in Napa, the Doctor frequently came in contact with the crews of American vessels, and that intercourse could not fail to be exceedingly serviceable.

As far as the pecuniary resources of the Mission were concerned, at the commencement a few naval officers (one of whom—Lieut. CLIFFORD—had been at Loo Choo under Lord AMHERST's expedition) defrayed the passage from England of the Doctor and his family. During the next three or four years of his residence at Loo Choo, communication being difficult, the Doctor expended much of his own property in the necessary expenses of the Mission. Subsequently Lieut. CLIFFORD was laid up from illness in England, and another friend (Capt. DOWNES) died, so that the Mission was in danger of sinking altogether. Fortunately an unknown party, to whom the Doctor wrote, interested himself so as to form a Committee in England, who, at the commencement of 1854, sent out the gentleman (Mr. MORTON) who is now officiating during Dr. BETTELHEIM's absence. We gather from the Doctor's address that the present Committee and himself differ widely concerning Church Government and the management of the Mission which he has founded; besides which, they have not reimbursed the Doctor the sums he has necessarily expended from his own private resources while at Loo Choo and during his return from China.

The Doctor and his family left Hong Kong for England, August 27, 1854, and had a very tedious, dangerous and expensive voyage. Finally the vessel the "Sophie Burbage" put in for repairs at the Bermudas on the 17th of February 1855, where now the family of the Doctor (his wife and three children) are left behind, either to join him in America, and return with him to Japan, in case the American churches warmly support Dr. B. in his plan for the evangelization of Japan, or should this fail to arouse the sympathies of the friends of missions, then to proceed with the required ship to England.

These are the circumstances under which Dr. BETTELHEIM is at present amongst us. And it remains to be seen whether the Christian public of this New World will respond to the opportunity thus given them to carry on the work of Missions thus auspiciously begun.

The Doctor declared it to be his firm conviction that it will require many years of patient Missionary effort in Japan before American merchants will be able not only to acquire money, but even to spend it in the way of commercial negotiation. He states that *Japan is not so much the enemy of the Christian as of the foreigner*, and this fact once well understood, will give an interest in commercial minds to the progress of missions as of first political importance.

He would also say that missions immediately established, that is, before European or Christian Governments acquire any strong diplomatic hold, will serve to prove to the Japanese mind that Christian missions stand apart from the governmental relations of the countries from whence they originate, going on their errand on spiritual authority, and looking only to realize spiritual successes.

The address of the Reverend Doctor was necessarily one of lengthy and minute detail. We have presented an abstract of such of its features as bear upon the comprehension of what it is the Missionary is seeking among us.

We were much interested in the examination of the MSS. of the Japanese gospels and Grammar, and also of the MS. of the Loo-Choocan gospels prepared by Mrs. BETTELHEIM. We may remark that the Doctor speaks fluently German, Latin, (he is a native of Hungary, where Latin is much spoken,) French, Italian, English, Hebrew, and its cognate or affiliated tongues, having a good knowledge of Chinese, Japanese, Turkish, Arabic, and Chaldee. He is yet in the prime of life and health; his church principles are of the Congregational denomination, and his spirit and views coincide with those of the Evangelical alliance of which he is a member.

We gathered these facts from his address, which was calculated to impress the hearer with the exceedingly favorable circumstance of fitness under which this able missionary asks the Christian world of America to water the plant he has so perseveringly reared. The Doctor argued that viewed merely in its political aspect, the Loo-choan and Japanese missions is one of the most important social questions of the age, and one in which, as Americans, he ventured to say it was impossible that we could be other than most deeply interested. In his opinion, five or six years of missionary effort would be requisite to prepare the way for commerce. The cross would be found a more efficient agent of intercourse than ships of war.

At the conclusion of Dr. BETTELHEIM's address—which occupied two hours—the meeting adopted the formation of a Committee. The Chairman thought laymen ought to have been invited, and that the subject was too important to be otherwise disposed of than by referrence to a Committee of Five, chosen from the different denominations.

The following ministers were then appointed a Committee: Dr. Knox, Dr. De Witt, Rev. Mr. Banvard, Rev. Dr. Malcom, Rev. Mr. Thompson, and Governor Rodman.

Rev. Dr. BARNES concluded with prayer, after which the meeting adjourned.

A Rich Sale.

One of the richest sales of the season took place on Thursday last at HONCHTON & MELLOR's Auction Rooms, in Nassau-street, consisting of elegant India cassmere hair shawls, pineapple goods, &c., which brought prices not exactly consonant with our ideas of the money market. Some of the shawls brought readily $600 and $700, and the other goods in proportion. "Hard times," these.

Teachers' Meeting.

The Teachers' Association will hold its regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening, in the hall of the Board of Education. The meeting will be one of importance, as the teachers design taking the initiatory steps towards becoming a corporate body. The Association has already a membership of a large proportion of library.

Society of Inquiry—Union Theological Seminary.

The Seventeenth Anniversary of the Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary was held this evening, in the Chapel of the University. The Chapel was fully attended.

HENRY HARRIS JESSUP, of Montrose, Penn., President of the Society, gave a brief introductory address explanatory of the objects of the Society, and the good results within the past seventeen years of its existence conferred upon the members of the Seminary generally.

ROLLIN A. SAWYER, of Montrose, Penn., followed with an interesting dissertation upon the subject of "Millenarianism and Missions." The Millennium was a period to which all Christians earnestly looked forward—they prayed its advent. It had been prophesied, and they knew its fulfillment certain. What the Millennium was to be, was discussed by the speaker. It would be, he thought, the full and only realization of those brief words—a paradise on earth. Before this could be realized—before peace and good will to men would prevail, there was a mighty work to accomplish—the world was to be brought over to Christ. That which will most certainly effect such end, is carrying on the work of Missions already begun—Missions where the gospel of peace had not been heralded.

GEORGE H. WHITE, of Austinburg, Ohio, next gave a dissertation on "the Importance of our own Country." Here, he said, were congregated representatives of nearly every nation on the globe, with all their diversified creeds. The Protestant and the Catholic are brought in close contact—the Mahomedan, the Chinese, the Mormon, heterogeneous in their character and faith, from the nature of our institutions have to mingle together in every interest, save that of religion. It was the duty of the Christian minister to affiliate these elements—to induce one faith—the true faith, a worship of one God, the true and only God. Our country, in this view, he alleged, presented a degree of importance that could not be over-estimated. The work of evangelization—of reconciling these antagonistic elements, was urgedine immediate in its necessity—personal and earnest effort was needed.

"The Monthly Concert—its origin and influence," formed the subject of an interesting review by EDWARD STRATTON, of Philadelphia, Penn. The origin of the Monthly Concert was traced back to the time of President EDWARDS. A few pious souls first met to pray for the spread of the Gospel in their own midst. Gradually, in their enlarged zeal, their souls yearned for the souls of those to whom the name of Christ was not known. One evening a month was, on suggestion devoted to prayer for the heathen. The same monthly meetings was adopted by other societies, and gradually kept extending further and further, till now it is universal throughout the Christian world to meet simultaneously on the first Sabbath evening of every month to offer prayer for foreign missions. The effect of such meetings, as one vast voice of human prayer permeated to the realms of Deity, could only be realized in the blessings showered upon the work of missions.

"Western Enthusiasm," by TILLMANN TROWBRIDGE, of Birmingham, Mich., was the subject of the concluding dissertation. The rapid growth of the West was referred to—the mighty results achieved in subduing the forest—in rearing cities where were illimitable wilds—constructing railways, where a few years since was the rude Indian track. This, and the vast increase in resources and wealth were all calculated to incite to undue enthusiasm. In the consciousness of a proud supremacy over obstinate difficulties, they had acquired resolution, might, heroism. The speaker thought this enthusiastic energy should be employed by the Christian Church to advance with like energy the cause of Christ.

The exercises closed with music, by the Haydn Society.

☞ A remedy is suggested for, the nuisance of the worms upon the Park trees in Summer, viz.:

Bore a hole into the tree the size of roll brimstone, six inches in depth, say four feet from the ground; fill the cavity four inches with the roll brimstone, plug two inches, and seal over with pitch. The sap absorbs the sulphur, and imparts a healthy hue to the leaves; besides being very offensive to the worms, it causes them to leave for parts unknown.

☞ Dr. SPRING's congregation are said to have purchased seven lots on Fifth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, for $58,000, for the site of a new Church edifice. What is the fate of the pile of brick in Beekman-street?

☞ The Treasurer of the American Widows' Relief Society acknowledges the receipt, since the last report, of $429, and clothing.

[Advertisement.]

FEVER AND AGUE.—Read the testimony of Hon. R. R. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESELLER's Anti-periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills:

ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854.

CHARLES D. DESELLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I will not claim the $500 you agreed to give me if your medicine did not cure me, being sufficiently remunerated by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with jaundice, bilious fever, and fever and ague. Your pills performed a perfect cure by their use through a single course. They were recommended to me by a friend, to whom I feel greatly obliged. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character. Truly yours, R. R. COLEMAN.

Sold by all the druggists; also, at wholesale and retail, by C. D. DESELER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We advise such of our readers as are interested in the art of Photographing, to call at the Gallery of BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon. We have recently examined specimens of his production, and have never seen them surpassed either in this country or Europe. Owing to extraordinary facilities for their production, he is enabled to produce the finest colored impressions, at prices ranging from $6 to $30. They are similar in finish, and fully equal to the best Ivory Miniatures. This process is invaluable in producing copies of old Daguerreotypes or Paintings, as the Picture may be enlarged indefinitely from the original. His Gallery, Operating and Dressing Rooms, are upon one floor, and contain the largest collection of distinguished Portraits in America. Persons remaining a short time in the City should not neglect to pay him a visit.

[Advertisement.]

RICH SILKS CHEAPER THAN DELAINES.—This is the opinion of all the ladies since Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 261 Grand-street, have opened their new styles of Spring silks. It is something new in dress goods to purchase the newest and latest styles of rich silks at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. to 6s. per yard, yet such is the fact at No. 261 Grand-street. Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co. have also received a new invoice of rich India crape and printed cashmere shawls. The former they are offering at $5, $6 and $10; the latter from $1 50 to $3. Housekeepers will also find a full assortment of pure Irish linens, that wasn't damaged at the fire, notwithstanding they were sold as such at auction.

[Advertisement.]

MELODIONS TRIUMPH OVER ALL COMPETITORS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH's celebrated Melodions. The first premium has just been awarded Messrs. SMITH's celebrated Melodions at the Grand National Fair, Washington, D. C.; also at the Exhibition of the Mechanics' Charitable Institute for the State of Massachusetts. For power and sweetness of tone, evenness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, they excel those of any other manufacturer in the United States. Persons desiring a superior Melodion at a very low price, are invited to call at the sole agency, HORACE WATERS', No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Museum always FREE to visitors. Examinations, with charts, daily, by Prof. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RUSHTON's Cod Liver Oil is particularly adapted to Consumptives at this season. To be genuine it must have the name of FREDERICK V. RUSHTON in full on each label.

NOTICE.—No other parties are authorized to use his name, either solely or in connection with any others.

At the old establishment, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Don't have sore breasts or sore legs. Don't have Salt Rheum, or any other skin disease. Here is a remedy, by means of which all may cure themselves of such evils, even as by magic. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY.—This is the last opportunity of joining COLDSMITH's Writing Classes, for $3 50 the course of ten lessons. Do not delay. Cards and circulars containing full particulars may be had at the rooms, which will be thrown open to visitors to-day and evening. OLIVER D. GOLDSMITH, No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Chinese Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) in Chatham-street. The quantities sold in the City. We consider our stocks only can be better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, NO. 359 BROADWAY—The largest in the world. Photographs and Daguerreotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20, in a style superior to any others made in this country. Cabinet and Life sizes, plain and colored. Copies by this process. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Mammoth Girl at BARNUM'S MUSEUM is the great and wonderful curiosity of the day. She weighs 600 pounds, and can be seen at all times. "The Lady of Lyons" will be performed this afternoon; "Paul Pry" this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Politics.

There was a Union Meeting held in the Second Ward of Jersey City last evening, which, at its opening, was under the control of the "Simon" or Licence party. Alex. Wilson and Mathew Erwin were nominated for Aldermen. Alderman Cleveland was nominated by the No License party; and, some question arising, the Chairman decided for the Licence party, of course, and finally adjourned before the meeting was formally adjourned. Wm. B. Dunning was then called to preside, and Wm. Fisher was appointed Secretary. The lights were then turned off, and great confusion ensued—the stove, benches and chairs losing their equilibrium, and tumbling about the room. Lights were obtained, and the meeting proceeded to nominate, in the place of the above candidates, for Alderman Jeremiah B. Cleveland and Theophilus P. Hart, after which they adjourned.

Fire in Jersey City.

A stable belonging to John Conly, in the rear of his dwelling, in South Eighth-street, near Monmouth-street, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock last night. His horse lost his life in the flames. The tenement on the front and the one on the rear of the lot were considerably scorched and flooded. Damage altogether about $600.

Sale of the Webster Estate and Stock at Marshfield.

From the Boston Journal, March 29.

Under a license of the Probate Court, the executors of the late Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER offered for sale at public auction yesterday, the Marshfield estate of the deceased statesman, and the remaining portion of the farm stock upon it. The sale was attended by a large number of persons—some six or seven hundred—quite a number of whom were from this city, and from more distant parts of the State. Among the latter were a number of the most prominent farmers in the Commonwealth, who were drawn thither with the view of obtaining some of the splendid blood animals which composed Mr. WEBSTER's farm stock, and in the rearing and improvement of which the departed statesman spent so many of the happiest hours of his life. Others were present who improved the occasion to pay their first visit to the spot where sleep the mortal remains of New-England's noble son. Though the weather had a peculiarly "March feeling," and the wind as it swept over the snow banks still remaining, in some places to the depth of four or five feet, caused the blood to chill and the teeth to chatter, yet all seemed to enjoy the trip.

The parties who attended from this city left in the 8½ train on the Old Colony Railroad, Wednesday, and after a comfortable ride of an hour and a half reached Kingston, where they took stages for Marshfield. They reached the Mansion House at about 11½ o'clock, a half hour before the commencement of the sale, and Col. N. A. THOMPSON, of this city, was the auctioneer, which is equivalent to saying that the sale was conducted with ability, dispatch, and with full respect to the interests of all parties.

The real estate was divided into eleven lots, each of which was sold separately. The terms of sale were cash, thirty days being allowed for the examination of titles. The property was warranted free of encumbrance of any kind, with the exception of certain rights of way across a portion of the lots, which Col. THOMPSON explained as the lots were respectively sold. The deeds were deliverable either in Marshfield or Boston, at the buyer's option, and are in the usual form of Executors' deeds.

The first lot on the list and offered for sale, was "sixty-four acres of arable land, in fine condition, lying a short distance north and east of the Mansion House." This is the lot which immediately adjoins the old Winslow Burying-ground, in which sleep the remains of WEBSTER and those who were dear to him on earth. A small strip of a few rods was reserved on one side of the burying-ground, to make its shape more convenient and appropriate for the improvements which are to be made upon it. It may not be out of place to state in this connection that the improvements upon this ground, to make it what the Marshfield Fair was held last Fall, will be commenced this Spring. The lot was sold for $16 25 an acre, to Mr. AMASA C. WETHERELL. A right of way through it to the burying-ground was reserved.

The next lot was "forty-seven acres of tillage and pasture land, lying near the Mansion House, on the westerly side thereof," known as the Cushman lot, and which the thousands of visitors at Marshfield, at the time they gathered together to pay the last tribute of respect to the departed statesman, will remember as the lot on which they first entered as they left the main road to go to the tomb. JAMES W. PAIGE, Esq., of this city, was the purchaser, at $14 50 an acre. Mr. PAIGE also purchased the next lot, which was one of "17½ acres of wood and arable land, lying nearly opposite the Mansion House, on what is called Blackmount." This lot sold for $10 an acre.

The old "Winslow House," with forty-five acres of arable land adjoining, was next on the list. This lot had no incumbrance of right of way. It was Mr. WEBSTER's "pet land;" that on which he was wont to make experiments in different kinds of manure, and different systems of tillage, for his own benefit and amusement, and also for the information and benefit of his brother farmers in the vicinity. The old "Winslow House," one of the oldest, if not the oldest house in the Commonwealth, still stands on the lot, a landmark of ancient days, which we could hope might not be swept away. The bidding on this lot was spirited, and it was finally struck off to Mr. C. PORTER WRIGHT, Mr. WEBSTER's head farmer at Marshfield, at $56 an acre.

A lot of good arable land lying east of the road opposite the Winslow House, in all eleven and a quarter acres, were next sold and purchased by Mr. DANIEL WRIGHT. If we remember correctly, it sold at about $40 an acre.

The Grist Mill, mill privileges and factory buildings at the head of Green Harbor River, was purchased by Mr. HENRY C. DUNHAM—an enterprising young man, who received the congratulations of his friends and neighbors on the excellent bargain he had made—for $2,025.

The "Island Farm," situated on Hewitt's or Brandes Island, close upon the sea, comprising about one hundred and forty-two acres, sold for $31 an acre. From this land extends the well known "Brant Rock." This "Island Farm" was a favorite place of resort with Mr. WEBSTER, for gunning and fishing.

Lot. No. 11 on the catalogue, was "all the right, title and interest of Mr. WEBSTER in and to the Mansion House, outbuildings and land immediately adjoining the same." The land amounted to 340 acres. The lot includes, if we are correctly informed, the original purchase of Mr. WEBSTER at Marshfield. It is the original "Marshfield lot,"—the other lots which were sold being those which Mr. WEBSTER added to his estate by subsequent purchases. The first purchase was made by Mr. WEBSTER in 1826. There is a mortgage on the estate of $2,000 or $4,000, and a marriage settlement in favor of Mrs. WEBSTER, which continues during her lifetime. The executors, in offering the property, did not warrant any title or interest in the property. Whatever that right and title might be after Mrs. WEBSTER's decease, and to determine which it would be necessary to have a legal decision through a suit at equity, was offered for sale in order to close the estate and give a clear title to the estate. Mr. J. W. PAIGE was the purchaser, at $900. This disposition of the right will give to Mr. WEBSTER's family the clear and full title to "Marshfield," and secure the fulfillment of the earnest desire of Mr. WEBSTER, as expressed in his will—"My great and leading wish is to preserve Marshfield, if I can, in the blood and name of my family."

The lots at Green Harbor sold at prices ranging from $5 to $37 an acre, according to quality and location. A portion of the ground in the immediate vicinity of the river where Mr. WEBSTER had a dock built for the mooring of his fishing boats, was laid off into building lots of 5,000 feet each. They sold for from $5 50 to $36 a lot.

There were several other small detached lots of land sold, but we have not room to give the particulars.

After disposing of the real estate, Mr. THOMPSON sold the remaining stock on the farm, (a portion having been sold last Fall,) which was composed of full and half blood animals of the most valuable breeds in the country. That they were fine animals of their species it is unnecessary to say. Mr. WEBSTER would have no others on his premises. As a general thing the stock brought good prices, some animals sold rather low, while others, in one or two cases at least, touched high figures. A full blood Alderney heifer, three years old, with calf, sold for $155; her twin mate, not with calf, for $70; two full blood Ayrshire heifers, (twins,) three years old, sold for $60 each; a full blood Ayrshire heifer calf, a very fine animal, one year old, sold for $37 50, and a half blood, of same age, for $30; a half blood Hungarian heifer, 3 years old, sold for $34; two half blood Devon heifers sold at $36 and $32; a three year old half blood Devon heifer, with calf by the full blood Alderney bull, sold for $40; a full blood Alderney bull, three years old, sold for $70; another of the same breed full blood, one year old, from the Morley stock, sold for $51; a two year old Devon bull brought $66; a two year old Hungarian bull, $95; a full blood Ayrshire bull calf, 1 year old, from the stock of JAMES BROWN, sold for $35.

The working oxen sold at good prices. They were half blood Devons, and splendid animals to look upon. One pair, 8 years old, sold for $175; 1 pair, 6 years old, $152 50; 1 pair, 4 years old, $175; 2 pairs, 3 years old, $215 and $65—the latter but 7 months old.

The Cheviot sheep sold for from $4 50 to $12 each. The South Downs sold for from $3 75 to $8 50.

The pigs were not in demand. The Suffolk boar sold for $16. The others were not present on the ground.

A large portion of this stock, and especially the high animals, were purchased by gentlemen in different parts of the State, who are interested in improving their farm stock. They will be distributed chiefly in Norfolk, Bristol and Essex Counties.

With the disposition of the stock the sale closed, being continued from 12 M. to 6 P. M.

This sale is the closing one of the estate of the departed statesman, and it will be gratifying to those who loved him while living, and venerate him now that he is dead, to know that matters have been so arranged that "Marshfield" is to be retained, according to his expressed wishes, in his own family. It will ever be a sacred spot to the friends of the lamented dead. The Mansion House—to which he loved to retire from the pressure of official cares, and which is to remain as when he lived—the great elm tree in front of it, beneath which he was accustomed to sit as the shades of evening came in, and through its arching branches gaze upon the bright stars that spoke to his great mind of the power and greatness and love of the Infinite Creator; the trees planted by his own hand in memory of his beloved EDWARD and JULIA; the spot beneath the shade of the beautiful elm-tree, where the multitudes gathered on that sad October day to gaze for the last time on his noble form, and which, as if in sympathy with the mourning thousands, dropped its leaves silently and gently as the falling tears; the spot where his sacred dust lies sleeping with those kindred who have preceded him to the spirit world—these all remain to remind us of him over whose bier the nation wept; whose loss the nation deeply feels. In years to come the statesman, the patriot and the Christian, will count it as one of his chief pleasures to visit this spot, hallowed by its association with the departed statesman.

The Religion of the Chinese Insurgents.

THURSDAY, March 29, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I read your editorial in this morning's paper, under the caption "The Chinese Insurgents," with much pleasure and profit. While it may be true (and your arguments go very far towards proving it so,) that the insurgents have not that idea of *God* which enlightened Christians in other countries possess, still, I fear that your article will leave many in doubt, whether the Chinese *can* (under their present mode of teaching, through the Missionaries, and the Bible as now translated,) attain to such a knowledge of the all-perfect Jehovah as is necessary to make them real converts to Christianity. Fearing this effect, I have taken the liberty to send the enclosed letter literally translated from the Chinese language. Surely no one, after reading this will, doubt the reality of the conversion of these "little children," as they call themselves, or that they have a more imperfect idea of the *true God* than ourselves.

By inserting this you will prevent your readers from receiving a wrong impression from your editorial, which you did not intend, and which should not be allowed to remain upon the minds of any.

The letter is taken from the *Christian Intelligencer*, and is addressed to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which these brethren call the "Public Society."

Yours Truly, H. S.

AN APPEAL.

By the mercy and grace of God called to be little children of the Saviour Jesus, we send this letter to the Public Society, desiring that God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ may bestow grace and peace on all the saints connected with the Public Society.

We desire you to know the boundless grace and favor of God towards us and in behalf of us, little children, heartily to thank God because that the announcement of God's grace has been conveyed by your nation to our nation, and to our province, even to Amoy, and to our market-town, Peh-chui-la. We desire the Public Society to be thoroughly informed, so that they may very heartily thank God and the Lord Jesus Christ; for we at Peh-chui-la originally dwelt in the region of death and gloomy darkness, in place under the curse of God, and were exposed to God's righteous punishment. But, many thanks to God's compassion and mercy! the Holy Spirit influenced the pastors of your nation to send holy brethren (Amoy native Christians) in company with the English pastor, the teacher, WILLIAM BURNS, unto our market-town, to unfold the holy announcement of grace, and preach the gospel. Many thanks to God, whose grace called several brethren, by day and by night, to listen to the preaching of the gospel, for the space of four months. Many thanks to the Holy Spirit, who opened our darkened hearts, and led us unto the Saviour Jesus, whose precious blood delivered us from sin. By the grace of God, five persons were received into the church and baptized. Again, two months afterwards, four persons were received into the church and baptized. There are still some ten persons and more, from different quarters, not yet baptized, who have been operated on, so that they listen to the preaching with gladness of heart.

By the will of God, the English pastor has been called to return to his own nation. Our place is distant from Amoy, by water, several tens of *lis*, so that it is difficult to come and go. The two pastors of your nation at Amoy have not a moment to spare from labor; for the holy brethren (native converts) there are many; and it is difficult for them to leave home.

We, the brethren of the church at our market town, with united heart pray, earnestly beseeching God again graciously to commiserate us, and send a pastor from the Public Society of your nation, that he may quickly come, and instruct us plainly in the gospel.

It is to be deplored—the brethren having heard the teacher WILLIAM BURNS preach the word a few months, their spiritual nature only just born again, not yet having obtained firmness in the faith—that just at this time, in the seventh month, the pastor should be separated from us. It is like the mother's milk failing her child. The Word to us, who are little children, is like milk. Day and night our tears flow; and with united heart we pray, earnestly beseeching God graciously to grant that of the disciples of the Lord Jesus a pastor hastily come, and preach to us the Gospel, this food of grace with its savoriness of grace, in order to nourish and strengthen the faith of us, little children.

Moreover, we pray God to influence the saints of your nation that they may always keep us, little children, in remembrance. Therefore, on the 26th day of the 7th month, (Aug. 21, 1854,) the brethren with united heart have prayed, earnestly beseeching God that this, our general letter, may be conveyed to the great Public Society, that you may certainly know these our affairs, and pray God, in behalf of us, that this, our request may be granted. Please give our salutation to the brethren.

KONG-HIAU,	TEK-IAM,	TEK-LIAM,
U-JU,	SI-BU,	JIT-SOM,
KI-AE,	LAM-SAM,	KIM-KOA,

The disciples of Jesus at Peh-chui-la.

Presented to the Public Society that all the disciples may read it.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 27, by Rev. Dr. Millett, of Newton, Mr. CHARLES E. SHANAN, of Westport, Conn., to Miss Sarah Anna Gilmore, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 27, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Thomas H. Union, LEMUEL SMITH, late of Manchester, Eng., third son of Wm. Smith, of same place, to Miss ELIZA POWELL, second daughter of the late Jarvis Powell, of New-York.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 29, at the residence of Jer. Wade, Charles T. Taylor, Esq., by Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, Miss JULIET E. MAITLAND, daughter of John M. Maitland, Esq., of Chicago, to MELANCHTON W. FISH, M. D., recently appointed physician to the Protestant Episcopal Mission in China.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, March 30, of scarlet fever, MARIA LOUISA, infant daughter of John H. and Henrietta P. Spence, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 118 Macdougal-st., on Sunday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, FRANCIS B. BUCKLEY, after a short illness, of consumption, aged 44 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 197 Mulberry-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice. His remains will be conveyed to the New-Haven Depôt, and from there to Greenfield Hill, Conn., for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, Hon. THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, aged 60 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, Alpha Chapter, No. 1, O. U. A., and the Order in general, also, the members of 11th-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 240 Bleecker-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, March 30, of consumption, ALFRED T. PAGE, aged 21 years, 6 months and 6 days.

Participants of the funeral will be given in Monday morning's Times.

In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 30, of scarlet fever, GERSON, son of William E. and Harriet Cornwell, in the 7th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of his parents, No. 75 Pacific-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 30, of consumption, EDWARD E. DALRYMPLE, aged 21 years, 2 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 1, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 84 Washington-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 30, JAMES HENRY BRIDGES, son of James Henry and Catharine Jane Bridgins, aged 8 years and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Cumberland st. and Lafayette-av.

On Thursday morning, March 29, suddenly, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM KERR, Esq., in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family, with those of his son, John Morris Kerr, and those of his son-in-law, David Latourette, Jr., and of his brothers, George, Thomas and Morgan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 137 Bridge st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

In Jersey City, on Friday morning, March 30, of scarlet fever, in the 10th year of his age, ALFRED WILLIAM, oldest son of Alfred W. and Harriet Blowers.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 8 South 6th-st.

At Lockport, Erie County, Penn., on Thursday, March 29, ANDREW J. FAGG, oldest son of Ruskin and Sarah Fagg.

His remains will be removed in this City, for interment in Greenwood Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the *First Free-will Baptist Church*, in Sullivan-st., near Canal-st., without further invitation.

At Columbia, S. C., on Thursday morning, March 29, CAROLINE LOUISA, wife of HENRY BREWSTER, of Bridgeport, Conn., and daughter of John P. Haven, of New-York.

Her remains will be brought to New-Haven for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 28, NEHEMIAH LOUNSBURY, Esq., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Crosby-sts., on Friday, this day, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Rockville, Westchester Co., for interment, on Saturday morning.

In this City, on Thursday, March 29, Georgiana, infant son of Samuel and Eliza Jane Montgomery, aged 11 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 60 Orchard-st. The members of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston, Mass., and Orange County, N. Y., papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 30.

$1,000 Indiana State 5s	84	100	5 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		92½
3,000 Ohio 6s, '90	100	100	do	90	92½
2,000 Virginia 6s	94	215	do		92½
500 do	97	100	do	120	92½
1,000 do	95	200	Erie Railroad	15	49
4,000 Missouri 6s	92	275	do	45	49
500 Louisiana 6s	91	300	do		49
1,000 do	90	114	do	45	49
2,000 Albany Ex. Cert's	42	100	do	30	49
1,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	93	100	do	17	49
1,000 Erie Bonds, '75	87½	100	do	15	49
25,000 do	88	50	do	30	49
10,000 do	87	100	do		49
7,000 N. Y. & N. H. Rs. '66	85	50	do	15	49
20,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	90½	400	do		49
1,000 do	90	50	do	7